JARRETT & PALMER.

San Francisco, Cal., June 7.—Manager Bert, of Vade's Opera-House, brings suit against the essees of the California Theatre and Jarrett & railmer for \$10,000 for enticing from his employ William Vocgilin, a scenic artist, to assist them in he representation of "Henry V." He also sues vocgilin for \$20,000 for breach of contract.

Last evening Jarrett & Palmer presented Hank small, engineer of No. 149. a handsome gold meddipurchased in New York with the intention of coving it to the engineer who should most merit it.

HAINES-JACKSON-On Wednesday evening, June 7, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 651 Wabash avenue, by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, E. H. Haines and Willie 1., youngest daughter of Mrs. William Jackson. No cards.

DEATHS. HARTWELL June 7, of congestion of the rain, Berths, daugeter of Peter and Annie Hartwell, aged 21 months.
Funeral by carriages to Calvary June 8, at 11 'clock.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. The First Ward Republican Club meets this even-ng at the Sherman House Club rooms, at 7:30 at an Every member is carnestly requested to at-

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Parasols, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash av. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Furniture, Carpets, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. Also, 100 Black Wainut Centre-Tables. At sales-rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Saturday, June 10, 9:30 o'clock a. M. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SOUTH PARK

ELEGANT HOMESTEAD, Two Handsome Dwellings and Lots.

24 RESIDENCE LOTS AT AUCTION, Wednesday Afternoon, June 14, '76.

Sale on the ground at 3 e'clock. Por particulars see plats now ready at our office, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

BOMERSET, Western. Wednesday, June 7.

ARAGON, Symons. Saturday, June 24.

Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$50.

Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, \$26.

Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Englined. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall offer extra inducements to purchasers in Parlor and Chamber Sets in every style, Book-Cases, Ward-robes, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Matresses, Springs, Rocking-Chairs, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Baby Carriages, Olicloth Carpets, Refrigerators, Icc-Chests, etc. Atl 10 c'clock, Carrriages, Buggies, and Harnesses.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, June 10, at 9 o'clock, 15 CRATES CROCKERY,

IN OPEN LOTS, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Household Furniture. AT 10 O'CLOCK,

6,000 lbs of South American Hair,

for whom it may concern, damaged by fire and water. Sold without reserve.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Priday's Sale, June 9, at 9:30 a. m., NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE hamber Sets, a full line Moquet, Brussels, and so Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, fine and Library Deaks, Crockery, Glass and lated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. The attre furniture private residence. Attend this sale or bargains. Only auction sale this week.

OO LOTS BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

Thursday Morning, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers SHERIFF'S SALE

day, Wednesday, June 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., of
ratiure, Carpeta, Bedding, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Couns, and every description of Household Goods, at 86 a

Fifth-sv. to Boxes, 6.

WILLIAM FOGARTY, Deputy Sheriff.

BABY CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, 4 wheels, 94.56, worth \$7, up to the finest made at \$25. Send for Ill. Catalogue. EXPOSITION BAZAAR, 205 W. Madison-st., cor Green. CONFECTIONERY.

MRS. F. HALLBNBECK. OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN,

YOIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CARS,

OPELICAGO.

Why pay \$20 and \$30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNET'S for \$87 full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNET'S full set of teeth at DR. McCHESN

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. POLITICAL

Distinct and separate lines of A Norse Love-story, by Jonas Lie, translated by Mrs. Ole Bull. 336 pages. \$1.50.

The North American Review says, in a notice of its works: "This author has conquered for himel's name in the very foremost rank of Scandiavian literati." and the "verdict universally redered is that he is a novelist of very marked genius. "Salve Kristianson—the hero—is a sery fascinating figure, and the intense realism of his character with each successive chapter takes a more powerful hold upon our sympathy. There is a hidden chamber of his soul, to which we grow set more anxious to find the key; and, as the sether of the soul, to which we grow set more anxious to find the key; and, as the sether of his own spirited manner, unfolds to us the scenes of his past career, and traces the psychological process of which his present condition is a passing stare, but not the conclusion, we are indied to judge the pilot less severely, and our jaith in him grows steadily stronger.

The delightful story of Salve's courtship of the sit Elizabeth lies less in the complication of the pilot than in the pleasing freehness and earnestness with which it is treated. There are vivid scenes of sallor life, stirring adventures in Brazil, and on load the American brig "Stars and Stripes," and quaint bits of genre painting of domestic life in Norway. "His wife (Elizabeth) is a very beautiful piece of literary workmanship; and, what is more, she is an original and essentially poetic conception. "The Pilot and His Wife is catalny a very valuable addition to Scandinavian literature."

For sale at the book-stores to-morrow. Mailed.

VOLUME XXX.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"Jonas Lie's Remarkable Nov-

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

THE PILOT AND HIS WIFE,

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers.

PIANOS.

Preparatory to a change in our plane department, we purpose closing out our entire stock of miscellaneous SQUARE PIANOS at such extraordinary low prices as have never before been known in Chicago. The instruments are from the factories of reliable makers only, and will in all cases be accompanied with our guaranty. Parties intending to purchase should not fail to avail themselves of this epportunity of obtaining a good and durable plane at much less than the prices of inferior and accelled "borus" instruments.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

AUSATIA. June 10,3 p. m. | CALIFORNIA, Je 24,3 pm ANGBORIA, June 17, noon | ETHIOPIA, July 1, noon AUSTRALIA. June 10, 4 p. m. | ELIYSIA, June 24, 4 pm New York to Glasgow. Liverpool, London, or Londonderry.

Cabins, \$65 to \$60, according to accommoda Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Intermediate, \$35, steerage, \$25. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates HENDERSON BROTHERS, 56 Washing

STAR BALL LINE.

UNITED STATES & BRAZI L MALL STEAMSHIPS.
Salling monthly from Watson's Wharf. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Salling monthly from Watson's Wharf. Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Salling Market Salling Salling

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatiantic Company's Mall Steamers between New Transatiantic Company's Mall Steamers between New Landschaffer of the Steamers of th

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF THE

County Treasurer & County Collector,

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Office on North Dearborn-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts.
Chicago, June 8, 1876.

C. C. P. HOLDEN,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
JNO. HERTING,
JNO. TABOR,
A. B. JOHNSON,

MENASHA, WIS.

Bruce's National Hotel

For fishing, boating, drives, and sporting there is no place in the State that excels Menasha and its surroundings. Menasha is advantageously situated at the foot of Winnebago Lake, on the Big Fox River, within an easy ride of Milwaukee. The National is one of the best hotels in the interior.

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

This elegant hotel, possessing the advantage of being situated between and adjoining the celebrated Congress and Hathorn Springs, is now open for the reception of guests.

reception of guests.

TERMS FOR JUNE, \$21 PER WEEK.

Thoroughly renovated with additional baths, closets, new furniture, and other extensive improvements, it will be found, by those in search of health and pleasure, the most complete and convenient, as well as the most delightful of summer hotels.

The WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, at SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK, is particularly efficacloud in theumatic Complaints, Sciatica, Gout, Neuraigia, Paralysis, Cutaneous Diseases, Urinary Difficulties, Indigestion, and Biliary Derangements. New
brick Bath Houses, finished in hard woods, and contailing at rooms with SLATE TURS, are now open. Seaffor circular. John H. GARDNER & SON. Prop's.

Hotels-Fatulos, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
MANNION HOUSE, HURBS & MERRESS.

BUSION HALL DAVID WOOD.

Boarding Houses—J. Swift's

CALP.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.—Elegant cottage-boarding, affording every comfort, with the ad-vantage of sea-air and bathing, within two hours' run of Philadelphia, and just the place to stop at while on a visit to the Centennial. Best of refer-

HATHORN & COOKE, Proprietors.

tate and Monroe-sts., Chicago. adquarters for Steinway's Pianos.

LYON & HEALY, hicago. Northwester

Will publish on Saturds

for the season. All, from the largest to the smallest men, can be fitted.

In a greater variety of rich and elegant goods than was ever shown in the West. Purchasing fine goods in bulk, direct of the manufacturers, in quantities equal to that of any three competitors, the bargains we offer cannot be equaled.

67 & 69 Washington-st., CHICAGO.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI.
408 NORTH FOURTH-ST., ST. LOUIS.

There will be a business meeting of the Bristow Club, at 8 o'clock Friday evening, at the Club Room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, to select a delegation to attend the Cincinnati Convention. E. G. MASON,

Secretary Bristow Club. Discount on City Taxes.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before June 1, 1878, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and after June 1, and prior to July 1, 1878, allowing one and one half (1½) per cent discount, and will issue youchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes. By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.
Apply to 8. 8. HAYES, Comptroller,
Room 3, City Hall.

Room S, City Hall.

Chicago, June 5, 1876.

In consequence of the death of John C. Partridge, of the late firm of J. C. Partridge & Co., it has become necessary to liquidate his insterest in asid copartnership. For that purpose, and in order to reorganize said firm and continue the business, the affairs of the late firm down to June 1, 1876, will be settled and wound up by the surviving partner thereof at the store, No. 57 Lake-st., where all persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forthwith present them.

LORIN PALMER.

GOLD MINING. The undersigned desires to arrange with one or more capitalists for working valuable gold property in North Carolina and Georgia, by the California Hydraulic process, and in connection with Stamp Mills. No intermediate parties will be treated with.

H. C. FREEMAN, Civil and Mining Engineer,
Alto Pass, Union Co., Ill.

TO RENT

INTHE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 10, Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL. MORTGAGE LOANS J. H. REED,

Chicaso, June 8, 1876.

Sealed bids will be received at the County Treasurer's Office until Saturday, June 10, 1876, at 2 "slock p. m., for the sale of fifty Cook County "Fire Bonds," of the denomination of \$1,000 cach, due May 1, 1892, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of May and November. at the Metropolitan National Bank, New York, and this office. There will be accrued interest on the bonds from the 1st of May, 1876, and bids must be made accordingly. Bids will be received for all or any portion of the bonds, the County reserving the right to accept such as it may deem necessary, or reject all bids. Envelopes containing bids must be marked "Bids for Cook County Bonds."

L. C. HUCK, Treasurer.

C. C. P. HOLDEN. JOHN H. AVERY,
150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MORTGAGE LOANS

on improved and unimproved Chicago Real Estate, in sums to suit, at lowest current rates.

J. D. HARVEY, 97 Dearborn-st. 7 PER CENT.

We will lend \$100,000, in large sums, on business property, at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$9,000 and \$2,000 at 8; \$1,200, \$1,500 and \$2,300 at 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st. Mercantile Trust Co. of New York. Money to loan on improved Chicago real estate, and on good farm property in this vicinity.

JAMES J. HOYT, Gen'l Manager, 108 Dearborn-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Saturdays Boat don't leave until. 112 p. m.
Friday. Eccanaba, etc., Tuesday and
Friday. For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and 7p. m. Friday.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday.

INSTRUCTION. Mrs. Engenie de Roode Rice will continue her instructions during the summer

No. 5,322 WASHINGTON-AV. (just south of Presbyterian Church), Hyde Park; and Monday and Thursday Mornings, at LYON & HEALY'S, Chicago.

Special terms made to teachers desiring a thorough study of classical music, the art of phrasing and practical harmony.

Gathering of the President-Makers at

Apprehensions that Blaine Will Do Something Brilliant Again.

Cincinnati.

Facts Elicited in the Kansas Pacific Railroad Investigation.

The Prop Knocked from Under Mr. Blaine's Recent Explanation.

Attorney Green Tells What He Knows of That \$15,000 Transaction.

And Says the Blaine Figuring in That Affair Had the Title "Speaker."

Address of the Chicago Bristow Club to Their Fellow-Republicans.

The First Meeting of the Repub-lican Reform Club to Be Held Saturday.

A Batch of Political Corruption Worked Up in Indiana.

Robeson's Bank Account --- A Thrifty Cabinet Officer.

> THE CONVENTION. PRELIMINARY.

CONSLING'S BACKING.

CONCINUATION OF THE TRIBUTE.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—To-night the political cauldron is beginning to simmer. The Conkling men have received considerable reinforcements, and there are now about forty Conkling workand there are now about forty conking work-ers here, busily engaged in "fixing things." They are not in the least disconcerted by Blaine's brilliant performances of the last few days, and to counter upon it they have printed ence and his record as developed by the invest

MORTON'S ADMIRERS.

Then Col. 'Holloway, Judge Gresham, Will Cumback, and about two dozen others, the advance guard of the Morton forces, arrived, and also

ALLIANCES.

It is significant that they waste little time in attack upon Conkling, but are very hostile toward Blaine. In fact, the Conkling and Morton men thus far arrived here seem tacitly agreed that, until Blaine be got out of the way, there is no prospect for either Conkling or Morton. What combinations this may lead to is the subject of some speculation.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every saturates of this Company will sail every from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken. How were and Bremen, first cabin, \$600, second bin, \$600, second bin, \$600, select and secured quarters. So currently be also secured quarters, so that there will be also secured quarters, so that there will be also secured quarters. So currently be also secured quarters, so that there will be also secured quarters. So currently be also secured quarters, so that there will be also secured quarters. So currently be also secured quarters, so that there will be also secured quarters. for the like purpose. The Boston Bristow Club has also secured quarters, so that there will be altogether a powerful representation of the Bristow sentiment here.

together a powerful representation of the Bristow sentiment here.

ALREADY SCARED.

There was consternation dire among Conking's workers, and Morton's also, this afternoon at the report that Blaine had telegraphed securing rooms for himself, and would be here to accomplish the most masterly coup d'etat of all—elther securing the nomination for himself or giving it to Hayes, of Ohio. Everybody concluded that it would require no more anadeity than did Blaine's performance in the House the other day. Everybody said it would be 'just like Jim Blaine to do it,'' and the chief of Morton's atherents added that it wouldn't be astonishing if Blaine got himself put on the delegation from Maine to accomplish it. At this hour (minight) there are many people here who still credit the report, though it can be traced to no authoritative source. The flutter it created, however, disclosed with what trepidation the Conkling people and the Morton people contemplate Blaine's vengeance upon them.

CINCINNATI ADVICES. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—Mr. A. B. Cornell,
the avant courrier of the Conkling forces, and

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—Mr. A. B. Cornell, the avant courrier of the Conkling forces, and first of the delegates to put in an appearance, which he did yesterday, plays billiards, looks solemn, and will not be interviewed. The two delegates who accompanied him also play billiards, look solemn, and will not be interviewed,—much to the mystification of the President-makers who are not delegates, and who of course comprise about the total voting population of this city. It is notable, however, as an indication of the local sentiment, which, despite all Mr. Conkling or anybody else's imported workers, will constitute the outside pressure, that at least nobody here seems specially concerned as to what Mr. Cornell and his associates may be doing, for Conkling is not regarded yet as among the possibilities. The local outside sentiment is overwhelmingly for Bristow. Lithographic portraits of him are displayed in nearly all the leading stores, business-houses, and offices in Cincinnati, and there is a bona-fide enthusiasm for him here that will doubtless make itself felt as far as any outside local sentiment could in influencing the Convention.

The Hayes movement, if any Hayes movement in carness there be, is not perceptible upon the surface here as yet. I have not thus far succeeded in finding anybody here who is enthusiastic for Hayes, or who expects that his name will be seriously urged except in the event that a bitter, protracted struggle between the other candidates leaves nothing of them, and a new man has to be taken up. The impression here, however, is that in such event Washburne would stand an infinitely better prospect, and might receive the support of at least a portion of the Ohio delegation. There is indeed at present but one expression of opinion as to Hayes. That is that his name will be altogrether withdrawn after the first ballot unless there is every indication of the development of a bitter fight between other candidates, and as well strong assurance that in such case he will be taken up by the Conv

THE PLATFORM. TIS FINANCIAL FEATURES.
To the Entor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, June 8.—The financial feature of the platform of the National Republican Convention to be held this month is important for principles that are the best suited to the permanent business prosperity of the country; and it should tend to attract votes from all non-partisan, rather than to repel such votes. Under the first head, it must be clear to most Republicans that the platform ought not to indorse the present Resumption law. This law, in the judgment of almost every financial student, is ingenious rather than advantageous. Resumption

principles that are the best suited to the permenent business prosperity of the country; and it should tend to attract votes from all non-partisan, rather than to repel such votes. Under the first head, it must be clear to most Republicans that the platform ought not to indorse the present Resumption law. This law, in the judgment of almost every fannetial student. Is ingenious rather and adminisprous. Resumption in specie cannot be and adminisprous. Resumption in specie cannot be and adminisprous. Resumption in specie cannot be and the tension of the tension of the standard of value is the dollar of gold coin, and that the real interest ard in all business finites. How that our true standard of value is the dollar of gold coin, and that the real interest ard in all business finites. How that our true standard of value is the dollar of gold coin, and that the real interest ard in all business affairs. How such that the real interest are due to the standard of value is the dollar of gold coin, and that the real interest are due to the country of the same standard of value is the dollar of gold coin, and that the real interest are due to the country of the same standard of value is the dollar of gold coin, and that the real interest the redeem the Treasury notes, that would be anoth have, and cannot come the best way to be redeem the notes with bonds bearing a rate of gold interest that will make them equal to gold coin. While this plan is the tension of the standard of the sum of the country of the same specific Road was a matter of record in the Supreme Court at Washington. At the suggestion of Mr. Riale, the record as James Blaine, and never as James G. Blaine.

The sum and the country of the same specific Road was a matter of record in the Supreme Court at Washington. At the suggestion of Mr. Riale, the record as James Blaine, and never as James G. Blaine.

The sum and the country of the same specific Road of the property of the country of the Road of J. B. Stewart by Thomas C. Durant of the sum of the countr

BLAINE.

THE COMMITTEE.

GREEN'S TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Green, one of the attorneys who had a personal knowledge of the transaction in question, was examined for several hours to-day by the Judiciary Committee relative to the Kansan Perific Religions. tee relative to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and to what have been known as the Blaine bonds. This story is, in a different shape, from the old Knowlton story. The evidence of the witness was voluminous, and of a very technical character. It consisted to a great extent of the reading of Court records and statements of facts, and of inferences in connection therewith. The witness often argued rather than testified. The following is an attempt at an analysis of the testimony. The testimony was devoted to three points: First, the character of the transactions; second, the letter of Stewart to the Railroad Company, showing that James Blaine obtained \$15,000 of the bonds which have been called tee relative to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and

THE CORRUPTION PUND third, of an effort to show that the power of at-torney by John E. Blaine to James B. Stewart to collect certain old claims due John E. Blaine was an entirely different transaction from was an entirely different transaction from that in which the \$15,000 went to James G. Blaine. It will be remembered that, according to the various statements which have been published, all of which substantially agree as to the record facts in an original letter of Joseph B. Stewart to John Perry, then President of the Kansas Pacific, there was an entry that fitteen \$1,000 bonds were paid to James Blaine. The original copy of the letter submitted to the Court had the words "Blaine—afteen," without a Christian name. The Court having demanded the original instead of a copy, the original letter of Stewart was presented containing the name of James Blaine. The witness Green testified in connection with this letter that Joe Stewart, in speaking of Blaine, always spoke of him as James

Joseph Blaine mentioned in his letter was James G. Blaine. Green simply swore that Stewart neither affirmed nor denied that it was James G. Blaine. The purpose of Mr. Blaine's counsel was to show that these bonds were given to John E. Blaine, a brother of James G. Blaine, on account of \$10,000 in stock of the old Leavenworth, Pawnee & West-ern Railroad Company. When this old railroad was sold to the Kansas & Pacific Company, John E.

soid to the Kansas & Pacific Company, John E. Blaine gave Joseph B. Stewart a power of attorney to collect his claim from the new company. The drift of the evidence of the witness Green in answer to this statement on the part of James G. Blaine was that the records which he produced showed that the claim of John E. Blaine HAS NO CONNECTION IN ANY MANNER with the subject matter of the Joseph B. Stewart suit. in which the facts in connection with the \$15,000 Blaine bonds became known. This suit of Joseph B. Stewart against the Kansas Pacific

of Joseph B. Stewart against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where the record now is, was specifically for \$124,000 in bonds, which Stewart alleges he purchased, and which, it is alleged, were placed in his hands by Thomas C. Durant upon the Credit-Mobilier organization for lobby purposes.

Green produced a schedule showing the indebtedness of the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad Company made by Samuel Hailett, one of its chief owners, including all the debts and assets of the Company. In that schedule no claim in favor of John E. Blaine is found. Green also read from the evidence of Stewart in this suit to show that Blaine, isaacs, McDonaid, and Ewing were the absolute owners of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Co., and that they sold it to the Kansas & Pacific Company.

Stewart further, in his recorded testimony, states

McDonald, and Swing were the absolute owners of the Leavenworth, Pawmee & Western Railroad Co., and that they sold it to the Kansas & Pacific Company.

Stewart further, in his recorded testimony, states under oath that there were some nominal claims held by different parties against the old Company, and that this power of attorney, which is published in his recent letter to the New York Tribune, was given to him by John E. Blaine, to collect one of these nominal claims. Stewart in a different place in his record testimony says that the claims were entirely nominal, practically worthless, and that the corporation was only a paper corporation. Green maintained that this power of attorney from John E. Blaine, and the whole subject to which it relates, had and has no reference whatever to the \$15,000 of the Kansas Pacific Construction Company's bonds which were GIVEN TO JAMES BLAINE.

Green maintained that it is not possible that these two subject matters should be one and the same, or have any relation to each other, as the Stewart sait proceeds upon an entirely different basis. The Company obtained the bonds from Durant, while the power of attorney is only a power given by John E. Blaine two young the same of the old Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad Company only. Green argued rather than testified that if Stewart had paid John E. Blaine the claim from the bonds involved in this Topeka suit he would have paid John E. Blaine to do his own pocket instead of from the Railroad Company, and that a full understanding of the nature of the suit admits of no other interpretation.

Green said that Stewart did not claim to have paid the John E. Blaine claim himself; made no allegation in his pleadings that he paid it, and that it has nothing whatever to do with Stewart's suit. The report which was made by Stewart to John B. Perry was made prior to the commencement of the suit.

The defense, on cross-examination,
DID NOT ATTEMPT TO IMPRACH THE WITNESS.

His statement, in fact, consisted for the most part of court records and inf

does not at all explain the nature of the \$15,000 Blaine bond transaction: that Ewing's letter does no better; and that Blaine's statement in the House was founded upon the letters of these two persons. Green also states that the \$15,000 bonds disappeared in the hands of Joseph B. Stewart two years before this snit was begun.

Green, in this and some other respects, attempted to impeach the explansitory letter of Jas. Stewart in the New York Tribine, May 20. In that letter Stewart said that all these bonds in question were accounted for, and were filed with Ross Burns, Special Master at Topeks, Kansas. Green testified that on last Monday he examined with this special Master at It be bonds in possession of the latter, and that only \$75,000 of the \$174,000 were filed with the Master. There are, therefore, missing of these bonds \$96,000. These bonds at Topeka were all assigned to a particular person by Stewart,

and Blaine's \$15,000 bonds, as Green says, the the record shows were

NEWER FILED THEM.

Green also states that these bonds were none of them negotiable, as has been alleged; that on the contrary none of them could be transferred except by assignment, and that of his (Green's) own knowledge it was always a habit of Stewart's to make his assignments of bonds upon separate pieces of paper, identifying the bonds assigned by their dates and serial number. Green showed that this Company, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, received about \$30,000,000 by means of the various en-

SUBPENARD.

Subported to The Tribuna.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 8.—Ex-Secretary of the Interior J. P. Usher, Attorney for the Kanasa Pacific Rallroad, and Charles E. Bretherton, Esq., Assistant Attorney for the same road, leave for Washington to-day, in response to a telegraphic subpons from the Sergeant-4-Arms of the House of Representatives, instructing them to appear forthwith in Washington, before the Judiciary Committee, to testify in the Blaine investigation matter. Their testimony is supposed to relate to the bonds of the Kanasa Pacific Rallroad Company said to have been obtained by Mr. Blaine.

IN THE HOUSE. STILL ON THE DEPENSIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Blaine evident y intends to make daily reference, either in committee or the House, to the Caldwell telegram, with the possible expectation that it may be printed with the testimony as evidence. To-day he twice attempted to call up the mat-ter in the House, but did not succeed in obtainter in the House, but did not succeed in obtaining final action. He did, however, succeed in filling the House, in attracting public attention to the suppressed dispatch, and inmaking some strong points for himself against the Democracy. Unanimous consent was necessary to have the telegram printed, but unanimous consent could not be secared. Blaine charged sistency. Tarbox was not covered with laurels in his encounter with Blaine. His personal explanation was a severe arraignment of Blaine in connection with the history of the Tarbox resolution and the evidence in the Judiciary

Mr. Blaine took the floor, but Mr. Tarbox rising at the same time, Mr. Blaine yielded to him.

TARBOX AGAIN.

Tarbox—I do not know what relation the remarks of the gentieman from Maine (Frye) have to the subject matter of a privileged question, to which I rose. I am quite unaware in what school of propriety the gentieman has been brought up. I do not know what he charges me with. I do not understand what he intimates. I suppose it is that I by som 'improper method obtained possession of the spech which the gentieman from Maine (Blaine) intended to deliver as his best counsel to his countrymen on a subject feeling deeply the public welfare, and that I made some improper use of that paper. I have simply to reply that what he states is utterly untrue.

A scene of confusion occurred. After order was partly restored Mr. Tarbox disclaimed charging Frye with any intentional untruth. He supposed that that gentleman had spoken from rumor, and perhaps out of a suspicious temper, or perhaps out some irritation.

Frye—Irritation at what?

Tarbox—All the irritation that I can conceive the gentleman to feel in regard to the discussion of the Committee, but Tarbox would have done better as his Democratic friends during the entire morning recommended him to do. Tarbox, by his assault, left himself open to an attack from Blaine. The parliamentay gladiator's only answer to Tarbox's philippie was a contemptuous tu quoque that Tarbox early in the session had come into the possession of a surreptitious copy of Blaine's finance speech. Blaine said, with tremendous power of sarcasm. that Tarbox might as well have power of sarcasm, that Tarbox might as well have taken his watch, and that since that time he had not recognized Tarbox except for the purpose of

TARBOX IN A BAD BOX. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—In the House
Mr. Lord took the floor to call up the Geneva
Award bill, but yielded to Mr. Blaine in relation to Award bill, but yielded to Mr. Blaine in relation to the motion which he made yesterday, to recon-sider the vote by which the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee was ordered printed. He wanted to have embodied in the proceedings a dis-patch received by Mr. Knott from Josiah Caldwell, in London; also what took place in the Committee vesterday.

in London; also what took place in the Committee yesterday.

Mr. Hunton said he had no sort of objection to that.

Objection, however, was made by Mr. Southard. After the disposal of matters of minor importance, Mr. Tarbox rose to a matter of personal privilege, and began his speech by quoting from Mr. Blaine's speech of Monday last, in which he stated that he (Tarbox) had informed Prye that the resolution offered by him was not aimed at him (Blaine), but that he (Blaine) had regarded, the assurance with some degree of incredulity. He (Tarbox) did not rise with any purpose of convincing the incredulous mind of the gentleman from Maine. What that gentleman's opinion might be as to his (Tarbox's) sincerity, or any other quality, was as immaterial to the public as it was to himself. The whole tenor of that gentleman's speech, however, was that the resolution which put that investigation in progress was conceived in partisan malice, and was prosecuted in political malice towards him personally. In vindication of his own (Tarbox's) good fame, it was proper that the House and country should be put in possession of some facts about it. After the conspicuous, not to say ostentatious, championship of the inviolability of private communication of his to the gentleman's colleague (Frye), made in a courierd manner entirely uncalled for, and of rulgar impertinence, by the law as laid down by that gentleman. That conversation was his (Tarbox's) private property. (Laughter on the Democratic side.) It was a communication between him and the gentleman's colleague in the frankness and privacy of personal and private intercourse, and was therefore as much entitled to immunity as though it was written by a pen. According to the gentleman's colleague. He would now give to the House.

He would now give to the House

He would now give to the House had first offered his resolution, it was objected to, and tha

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

vague tradition of Caldwell as a celebrity of doubtine in New England business circles, and who was

CONVENIENTLY BEYOND THE SEAS, where he was safe in his enjoyment of the inalienable right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But he had not had the slightest hint that the gentleman (Blaine) had been either in confidential business relations with Caldwell or operated in that class of securities which figured in the suspicious transactions with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, so he couldn't have designed any inquiry to the gentleman from any disclosure in that line. If he had known then what he knew now, he might have agreed in his (Blaine's) opinion as to where the resolution would hit, but he had not had the gentleman's consciousness.

The gentleman had charged that this was a persecution of partisan malice. But, he asked, what was the history of the case? The gentleman (Blaine) seemed to have been suspected in that transaction not by personal and political enemies, but by personal and political intimates who knew him best. Harrison, the Government Director and political sympathizer with the gentleman from Maine, had thought it. Rollins, the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, had thought it, and had thrown himself most gallantly into the breach to defend the gentleman, even at the risk of what was more valuable than life—his own honor. Fisher had thought it, he intimate friend for a lifetime of the gentleman from Maine, Mulligan, had thought it—a man whom Fisher had declared to be, if not the best, as good a man as there was in the world. Was there in all this

to you. I only know that I delivered the money to Mr. Pratt on your written order. I still owe that money in Maine, and am carrying the greatest part of it at 8 per cent, nearly \$2.000 per annum steady draw on my resources, which are slender enough without this burden. Still further, I left Mr. Mulligan, January, 1871, \$4.000 in land-grant bonds, Union Pacific Railroad, to be exchanged for a like amount of Little Rock land-bonds with Mr. Caldwell, he to change back when I desired. Mr. Caldwell, he to change back when I desired. Mr. Caldwell declined to take them, and you took them without any negotiation with me or any authority from me in regard to the matter. You placed the Little Rock land-bonds in the envelope, and I have the original envelope with Mr. Mulligan's indorsement thereon of the fact of the delivery to you. Now, I do not complain of your taking the bonds, provided you hold yourself bound to replace them. The worst of the whole matter is that the bonds were only part mine, and I have had to make good the others to the original owner.

There are other matters to which I would refer, but my letter is already long. I do not think, under the circumstances, that it would be quite wise or kind in you to place any note or notes of mine that may happen to be in your possession in the hands of third parties as collateral. In any event, I ask as a simple favor that you will not do so, and that you will send me by return mail a copy of all obligations of mine in your possession.

Mrs. Blaine joins me in very kind regards to Mrs. Fisher, and in the expression of the hope that you may have a pleasant and profitable tour of Europe. Sincerely yours, J. G. Blains.

Washington, April 18, 1872.—My Dran Ma. Fishen: I answered you very hastily last evening, as you said you wished an immediate reply, and perhaps in my hurry I did not make myself fully understood. You have been for some time laboring under a totally erroneous inspression in regard to my results in the Fort Smith matter. The sales of bonds which you spoke of my making, and which you seem to have thought for my benedit, were entirely otherwise. I did not have the money in my possession forty-eight hours, but paid it over directly to the parties whom I tried by every means in my power to protect from loss. I am very sure that you have little idea of the labors, the losses, the efforts, and the sacrides I have made within the past year to save these innocent persons who invested on my request from personal loss, and I say to you to-night, solemnly, that I am immeasurably worse off than if I had never touched the Fort Smith matter. The demand which you make upon me now is one which I am antirely mashe to come

To W. Pisher, Jr., Esq.

Washinoton, April 26, 1872.—My Drar Mr. Fisher: Yours of 24th received. There seems to be one great error of fact under which you are laboring in regard to my ability to comply with your request about the \$10,000 leiter-of-credit. I would gladly get it for you if I were able, but I have not the means. I have no power of getting a letter-of-credit from Jay Cooke, except by paying the money for it, and the money I have not got and have no means of getting it. You ask me to do, therefore, what is simply impossible. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to serve you if I were able, but my losees in the Fort Smith affair have entirely crippled me and deranged all my finances. You would, I know, be utterly smassed if you could see the precise experience I have had is that matter. Very bitter, I assure you. A mong other things I still owe nearly all the \$25,000 which I delivered to Mr. Pratt, and this is most harassing and embarrassing tome. If you will give me the \$76,500 of bonds which I propose to throw off as payment of the notes, which you say I owe you, I will gladly get you your \$10,000 letter of credit, but if I release those bonds to you, as I propose, you can do the same for yourself. I am at a loss to know what you mean by your repeated phrase that "I have denied everything." What have I denied? I do not so much as understand what you mean, and would be glad to have you explaim. You reject the name of Ward Cheney as a filement where the more of ward Cheney as a filement searce. Please suggests a masse yourself of some one known to both of us. I mean for you to suggest a name, in case you do not accept my basis of settlement proposed in my last letter preceding this. Yours, very truly, J. G. BLAIME. Warren Fisher, Jr., Esq.

When do you propose to sail for Europe?/

army, but who had not served in the Union army by substitute alone. [Laughter.]

FRYE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Frye said he wished to state the suggestion which presented itself to his mind, and which he had no doubt had occurred to the minds of very many gentlemen, that the position taken by the gentleman (Tarbox) of the sacredness of conversation, was sadly at variance with that gentleman's own conduct in reference to a speech made by Mr. Blaine some months ago. That, he said, was a printed speech, one copy of which had been surreptitiously taken from the possession of his colleague or the printer, and he had learned on good authority that while his colleague was making his speech that printed copy so surreptitiously taken was on the desk of the gentleman (Tarbox), who at once proceeded to reply to it. The suggestion as to the sacredness of private conversation, as argued by that gentleman, had amazed him (Frye), while that fact was in his possession. [Plaudits and encouragement from the Republican members.]

Mr. Blaine took the floor, but Mr. Tarbox rising

asked Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Tarbox.

Blaine—I will hear what he has to say.

Tarbox—I understand the gentleman from Maine
to indicate that I offered a printed speech, purporting to be his, to some newspaper.

Blaine—I had heard it.

Tarbox—It is not true.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman stated awhile ago
that it was not true that he had a copy.

Tarbox—I made no such statement.

Mr. Blaine—then proposed to retain the floor on
his motion to reconsider the vote for the printing
of the testimony, but the Speaker pro tem. (Cox)
ruled that he could not hold the floor for that purpose as against the Geneva Award bill, which was the
pending business before the House when the interruption took place.

THOSE LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1872.—My Dear Wr. Fisher: I have your favor of the 12th. I am

not prepared to pay any money just now in any direction, being so cramped and pressed that I am absolutely unable to do so. Please send me

am absolutely unable to do so. Please send me a copy of the notes of mine held by you with indorsed payments thereon. I would have been glad instead of a demand upon me for payment of notes if you had proposed a general settlement of all matters between us that remain unadjusted. There is still due to me on articles of agreement between me \$70.000 in least

adjusted. There is still due to me on articles of agreement between us \$70,000 in land bonds and \$31,000 in first mortgage bonds, making \$101,000 in all. For these bonds 'the money was paid you nearly three years ago, and every other party agreeing to take bonds on the same basis has long since received their full quota. I alor e am left hopeless and helpless, so far as I can see. Then there is the \$25,000 which I borrowed and paid over under your orders to Mr. Pratt. for which

some irritation.

Frye—Irritation at what?

Tarbox—All the irritation that I can conceive the gentleman to feel in regard to the discussion of the question is, that by a certain circumstance a deliverance on a public question that was made for personal purposes, and not from patriotic considerations for the public good, which contained within it that which was calculated, spoken by a statesman, to mislead his countrymen, was not permitted to go forth to the country without certain of its missiatements having been refuted on the spot. The gentleman must not make a charge swith the offense in order to find out whether it is trine or not.

Frye—We will leave it there. I have nothing further to ask the gentleman.

Blaine—I never supposed that the occasion should arise when I should desire, or be induced to state that transaction to the House. Before I left my home last autumn to resume my public duties here I did, as many gentleman have done, prepare a speech on an absorbing publicquestion,—the correct,. It was printed at a newspaper office with which I was for many years connected. It was printed in confidence. On the top of the speech it was sercedly confided to the Associated Press, with the intimation—at whoever found himself in possession of a copy of it before its publicationly was in possession of a copy of it before its publicationly was in the month of December, when I had expected to deliver of it wrongfully. Various circumstances postponed the delivery of the speech from the month of December, when I had expected to deliver it, until the 10th of February. Meanwhile, five or six weeks before I did deliver It, I secratained that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Tarbox) had a copy of it in his possession, and that he had

OFFERED IT FOR FUBLICATION to some newspaper man. How it came into his possession I do not know. I never have been able in should be settled that it is now month of December. When I had expected to deliver it, I lacertained that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Tarbox) had a copy of it i

AUGUSTA. Me., Aug. 31, 1872.—My DEAR Mr. FIRER: I have been absent so much of late that I did not receive your last letter until it was several days old. When I last wrote you I was expecting to be in Boston on a political conference about this time, but I found it impossible to be there, and it is now impossible for me to leave here until after our election, which occurs on Monday week the 9th. I will try to meet you at the Parker House on the 10th or 11th, availing myself of the first possible moment for that purpose. I cannot, however, allow a remark in your letter to pass without comment. You say that you have been trying to get a settlement with me for fifteen months. Ton have been trying to induce me to comply with certain demands which you made upon me without taking into account any claims I have of a counter kind. This does not fill my idea of a settlement, for a settlement must include both sides. No person could be more anxions for a settlement than I am, and if zpon our next interview we cannot reach one, why then we must try other means. But my judgment is that I shall make you so liberal an offer of settlement that you cannot possibly refuse it. As one of the demands which I wish to take into count is the note of \$10,000 given you in 1803 for Spencer stock, I desire that you will furnish me with the items of interest on that note, which you still hold that you afull and explicit settlement, and in making it ut it is necessary that I should have this information. Please send it as promptly as you may be able to give it to me. In haste, very truly yours, box) had a copy of it in his possession, and that he had OFFERED IT FOR PUBLICATION to some newspaper man. How it came into his possession I do not know. I never have been able to know. I have surmised. I assert that it was there; that it was in his possession for weeks, and that his holding it was in viciation of the primal laws of honesty, as much as though he had held my watch—just the same. I have never recognized the gentleman since. I only recognize him to-day to make that statement. I will now take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution for printing certain evidence.

Mr. Tarbox rose, when the Speaker pro-tem asked Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Tarbox.

which his candidacy would place the Republican party:

Mr. Blaine may have taken large or small "flyers" in risky railroad securities, and may have been interested in small arms which depended for profitable disposal on official recommendation, as on the rife sales to the French Government, and yet he may have done nothing which can be strictly termed dishonorable. But it is hardly possible that during a very active and indicential public career, in which he dabbled with considerable frequency in speculations where the gambling element isrgely predominated, Mr. Blaine should not have been connected with many transactions which would form a very plausible basis for incessant attacks upon his character and record. Mr. Blaine was certainly not particularly sensitive to the danger of having his judgment as a legislator warped by his interests as a speculator, and in this respect he was probably nother better nor worse than the majority of the men of both parties who have ast in Congress at any time during the last ten years. But the people do not want as President, and the Republican party cannot afford to take up as a candidate, a man who in the nicer questions of legislative morality simply went with the crowd. Let Mr. Blaine's transactions in railroad stocks be ever so free from jobbery, they have been confessedly of a kind which needs considerable explanation and demands continuous defense. A Presidential campaign in which the Republican party would be inthere is the \$25,000 which I borrowed and paid over under your orders to Mr. Pratt, for which I have received no pay. Mr. Caldwell paid the small fraction of the amount, as I supposed, but he now says the money which he paid me must be credited to another account on which he was debtor, and he denies all responsibility, past, present, and future, on the \$25,000, for payment of which I mast, he says, look solely

PUBLIC OPINION.
CARNOT AFFORD TO NOMINATE HIM.
The New York Times, a cool, careful, judicious Republican paper, thus refers to Blaine as exhibited by his letters and the attitude in

ominee for his party will not be sensibly advanced

publican party, without a special revelation (caven in his interest, which it is not reated to expect.

NO LONGER IN THE FIELD.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Rep.).

Blaine has made his latest explanation, and ity his last. Giving him the benefit of everyhas the claims, and admitting that he is proven of nothing criminal nor perhaps dishonoranevertheless remains that he is as effectually ed from the list of possible Presidential cansa as is Thomas A. Scott, or Aquila Adams, or chilligan, or Schuyler Colfax. We cannot but e that Mr. Blaine himself recognizes this and that his effort of yesterday was easigned her purposes than to help his campaign. He that his effort of yesterday was easigned her purposes than to help his campaign. He can be put of the content of the captain and defend his action. And it will doubtless prevent his not the purpose of the Credit Mobilier statesman attempted to prevaricate and quibble, and had no courage to admit the truth. Mr. Blaine retain a large share of public support and conce from his course in this respect, and his puble is by no means ended, but it is doubtless into him as to everybody else, that he is no in in the field as a Fresidential candidate. It inecessary to believe that there is anything snest in his stock transactions. Probably a was not. But it is a shock to the country to that he was in this business, secretly, and he he was supposed to be engaged entirely in highest flairs of State. He chose to be a stocker, and must find his reward in the conscious of his profits. His nomination for the Presity is impossible.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

so in sproats. His nomination for the Presitcy is impossible.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The following is from the Sioux City Journal, the
tor of which, George D. Perkins, is a delegatearge to the Cincinnati Convention:

Our impression is that Mr. Blaine has gone
there is than it was discreet for him to go in his
sidion to be of service to his friends. That he
been guilty of accepting bribes, or that he has
ny way prostituted his place to his personal
sey interests, we do not believe. At his sugcion, or in some way through his influence,
nds in Maine made certain investments. Some
these investments proved bad. Mr. Blaine
cupon became personally interested in those
suments to the extent of protecting his friends
a loss. This is the whole case against Mr.
ne as we understand it. There is absolutely
ting to show, and we do not believe that any
g can be preduced to show, that Mr. Blaine,
the produced to show that Mr. Blaine,
the produced to t shed gentleman will hope the suspicion which is entirely clear himself of the suspicion which is ea Mulligan letters have excited, though it at he admitted that the task is one of much difficulty particularly in view of the fact that the smbers of one political party in this country are deer the impression that it is to the interest of deer the impression that it is to the interest of deer the impression that it is to the interest of deer the impression that it is to the interest of deer the impression that it is to the interest of deer the impression that it is to the interest of deer the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is to the interest of the impression that it is the interest of the interest of the impression that it is the interest of the interest of the impression that it is the interest of the inter

HONEST BEN BRISTOW.

THE PEOPLE . SPEAK. THEY MEAN REFORM, AND WILL HAVE IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WEST DEPERE, Wis., June 6.—We are glad

THEY MEAN REFORM, AND WILL HAVE IT.

To the Esitor of The Tribune.

WEST DEPERR, Wis., June 6.—We are glad to see that the influence of The Tribune has at last joined with the people to secure the nomination of a candidate representing reform in the civil service of the Government. The leaders (so-called) of the Republican party should be made to understand that the people in their sovereignty propose this fall to pull off the mask of professions and know men as their records have proved them to be. Too long have we been deceived into supporting hypocrisy clothed in high-sounding platforms, resolutions, and solemn declarations in the name of the Republican party. In slang parlance, "this is played out." We have arrived at that point where forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; notither any longer do we (the people) propose to make a virtue of necessity. The die is cast, and the people of the West (at least) will see the old party colors trailing in the dust under defeat before they consent to indorre so much as a shadow of the bargaining that has so disgraced our national life. Honest patriotism, sterling integrity, and a noble, worthy purpose, combined with ability and statesmanship, must be represented in our standard-bearers in order to secare success. Let the candidates represent this, and success in November is assured. The demand is for men who, like Bristow, have proved their faith in honesty by their works, and not men whose position during these times of fraud and corruption has been so equivocal as to require certificates of character. Give as Bristow and Curtis or Woodford, of New York, or Bristow and Hayes, Taft, or Devereaux, of Ohio, and the people will respond an amen that will indicate how glad they are to unload the host of post-traders that have crowded every department of the Government. Any mixture of Blaine, Conking, or Morton will be courting defeat, as the rank and file of the party are already sadly demoralized and very lindifferent, feeling that it is no longer as honorable to be known

OHIO FOR BRISTOW.

OHIO FOR BRISTOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COSHOCTON, O., June 7.—You are entirely correct when you say that Bristow would be frresistible in Ohio; yet there are a lot of men who deal in politics and have their fingers in the Legislative jobs that are ground out by the Congressional Ring, or hold Post-Offices or Revenue offices in Ohio, who will be buzzing around the Cincinnati Convention with the information that Bristow is not strong with the people. The truth is, that Bristow is the first choice of eight out of ten of the Republicans of Ohio, over even Hayes, who is set up by the jobbers to give them a chance to trade off Ohio to some other candidate for a foreign mission, a Cabinet office, or some other place that will bring money through influence. The feeling is so strong in Ohio for Bristow that the Grant office-holders dare not attempt to pack conventions for Blaine, Morton, or Conkling, and used the name of Hayes by appealing to State prideyet Bristow will get a large majority of Ohio votes on the second ballot, because the people demand it of the delegates. I suppose Illinois was manipulated by a lot of men interdicted in some of Blaine's magnificent railrosd schemes, in which he thought he would not prove a "dead-head," and in which he could see "various channels in which he knew he could be useful" to the jobbers—in decisions in the chair. After the developments of the past few weeks, is Illinois still prepared to vote for Blaine?

Will it help the party for such a man, with such a record, to get any considerable number of votes? Will it encourage the people that the party means to nominate none but honest men? The trath is, the people will not elect any of Grant's white-

WHAT WE WANT. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 7.—Permit me to ask you question which regards a matter of public interest. Did it ever in the political history of this country occur that a mass-meeting like that of last Monday was held to promote the cause of a Presidential candidate before the parties had held their nominating conventions? Did our country ever witness anything like it? As far as my memory reaches back I know of nothing. If this is correct it seems in my estimation to be a promising sign of health in the body politic. If the chances are that the party is not going to give us a good man the people are bound to select one on their own hook! As my distinguished friend, Isaac N. Arnold, fitly observed last Monday evening. the people demand faithful men as public officers regardless of previous party connections. Party principles are getting to be without meaning in not accompanied by faithful, strict, and honest service. Any man who is able and willing to give us a respectable system of civil service, a system which can induce good and able men to enter the National service, such a man indeed cannot help becoming the "Sawior," the "Second Father" of our country.

Let the man consider his choice of party as he does that of religion, provided he does his duty well. We must begin to see that business principles, and nothing else, ought to govern the management of public affairs. The way our parties stand at present, they must either change or take a back seat, because they don't fill the bill. We have seen over and over again public officer, and a Republican of the best make. "They made us believe that the uprising against the dishonest members of the party was nothing but slander, while in some cases it was asserted that the "irregularity" of some such officers could not be denied, but that was only a "peculiarity," that was "all right," and that man was yet an eloquent and able man. If a grocery man finds one of his cierks in his store eating up his cheese and stealing his money he most undoubtedly bounces that clerk in his rore eating up his cheese and stealing his mo uestion which regards a matter of public inerest. Did it ever in the political history of

us they were able, patriotic Republicans, eloquent and courageons.

Ability, eloquence, connection with the army, patriotism, sail are good enough in their way, but they are side-issues compared with honesty. We demand that our officers do what the Government pays them for, that's absolutely all! Blaine was sent to Congress to do all he could for the country. Did he give us, in spite of his eloquence, any new measure? No! he did not! Bristow did—what we paid him for. Therefore, we want him. Respectfully,

A WOMAN'S PRESIDENTIAL NOTIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
PENNVILLE, Ind., June 6.—As the Cincinnati

Gazeite states THE TRIBUNE to be a Bristow Gazette states THE TRIBUNE to be a Bristow paper, in the name of humanity I entreat you editors to not let the politicians control the Convention and again bring us under Copperhead rule—for they have no more lost their malice than the mighty oak loses its vitality when autumn's frost divests it of its foliage.

When I was a young girl of 20 years, living in when autumn's frost divests it of its foliage. When I was a young girl of 30 years, living in Central New York, our country editor, D. D. Spencer, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, long since dead, was reported to have secured the nomination of Gen. Harrison at Pittsburg (against a strong Clay influence) by visiting the delegates at their rooms after the first day's seesion, and making them acknowledge that Harrison was the most popular with the common people, and then stating it before the Convention at its next seesion.

Our local politicians of Indiana are generally for Morton, but they confees they think Bristow can poll the strongest vote before the people. In my own family, my three brothers, life-long Republicans, I think will not rote at all unless Bristow is nominated, and my son-in-law (a Democrat) I think will vote for Bristow.

Not one of those men have ever held an office, or even been a candidate on any ticket, but they have become entirely diagusted with Grantism; and i believe if every woman in the country who has intelligence enough to appreciate the state of affairs would write you, she could make a similar statement of the feelings in her own neighborhood. And I believe it was our poor Greeley who said an election could be carried by changing a vote or two in each school district.

MENDOTA, ILLA.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, III., June 8.—The political fever has reached Mendota unusually early, and is raging at its highest. Old politicians, and young ones, too, meet nightly, and the all absorbing topics are the latest disclosures on Blaine and his defense of them. He has many stanch supporters here, but Bristow's friends are far more numerous, and if nominated be will certainly have a large vote. The majority of our Democrats now style themselves Liberals, and they are all Bristow men.

BRISTOW'S WAR RECORD. THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 6, 1862.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. G. Lanman.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FOURTH

courage with which our men received and returned the enemy's fire. W. B. Hall,

corrage with which our men received and returned the enemy's fire.

W. B. HALE, Major 25th Kentucky Vointeers.

W. B. HALE, Major 25th Kentucky Vointeers.

"THE PRESS.

WITH BRISTOW AIR DESIGNATION.

Clerestand (O.) Brownings.

Clerestand (O.) Brownings.

Mr. Bristow's name in the Precedit canvass as powerful because it represents what the people now earnestly crave—official honestry, otherwise and the proposed on the precedit of the proposed of the proposed of the precedit of the proposed of the precedit of the proposed of the precedit of the proposed of the proposed

THE BRISTOW CLUB. ADDRESS TO THEIR FELLOW REPUBLICANS.

The Committee appointed at the Bristow massmeeting held at McCormick Hall Monday even-

meeting held at McCormick Hall Monday evening, for the purpose of preparing an address to their fellow Republicans throughout the country, has prepared the following:

The Bristow Club of Chicago, having an earnest desire for the success of the Republican party, believing that the indispensable duties of the hour can be best performed by its agency, offer to their fellow Republicans throughout the country the following considerations why Benjamin H. Bristow should be their nominee in the coming election for the office of Fresident of the United States:

We submit that the approaching contest is a doubtful one, and that a very slight mistake may give the victory to our opponents. In proof of this we cite the fact that the Democratic party carried the last Congressional elections by decisive majorities, securing the national House of Representatives by a majority of 71 members. We cite the further fact that the same party, in those elections, carried nine States which have usually been counted safe for the Republican ticket, which States have 110 votes in the Biectoral College, viz.: States.

Electoral cotes. States.

Massachett.

13 Missasppi.

We cite the further fact that seventeen States having 186 electoral votes,—one more than a ma-jority of the Electoral College,—have Democrati Governors at the present time, viz.: tes. States. E 10 Nevada. 6 New Jersey. 6 New York....

Total votes, has a Democratic Government throughout, with the single exception of the Governor, and might properly be classed as doubtful. To illustrate the situation in another way man Teillustrate the situation in another way, we pre-sent in tabular form the electoral vote of the Union, showing the States which may be reason-ably claimed by the two parties respectively and those which are known to be doubtful, viz. BEPUBLICAN STATES.

BRISTOW'S WAR RECOID.

Sport of Fig. 10. A. Paris 6, 1881.

Record for 10.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained the informalooking to the organization of a Republican Reform Club, which intends to send a delega-tion of 100 of our most prominent citizens to Cincinnati, to endeavor to influence the delegates from this and other Western States to vote gates from this and other Western States to vote only for such a man as Bristow or Washburne, whose name will be sufficient to sweep the country. It is asserted by many that Blaine cannot win, and that it would be folly to allow his nomination at Cincinnati. A TRIB-UNE reporter was among a number of buinesses men yesterday inquiring in regard to the matter, and found the feeling to be that the country wanted Bristow. The correspondents of our leading mer-

men yesterday inquiring in regard to the matter, and found the feeling to be that the country wanted Bristow. The correspondents of our leading mercantile houses, who form a good index of public sentiment, are almost unanimous for Bristow. Everybody is heartily tired of questionable dealings in public life. What is wanted by the people is a higher standard of public morality, from the President down. In conversation with a gentleman yesterday, well known as one of our leading merchants, he stated to the reporter that the merchants all through the State were for Bristow, and falling to succeed in getting him, they wanted Elihu B. Washburne nominated. Conkling could hardly carry this State, and Morton could not do much better. The people had no confidence in these men. In order to more fully get the views of our citizens, a meeting has been called for to-morrow evening in the rooms of the Municipal Reform Chub. The call is as follows:

Republicans who are in favor of reform in our National Government and of the nomination at Cincinnati of a candidate who shall embody the wishes of the people, and whose campaign shall not be one entirely consumed by personal explanation, ultimately resulting in a defeat of the Republican party at the polls next fall, are requested to meet in the rooms of the Municipal Reform Club. Grand Pacific Hotel, Saturday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their views, and selecting a delegation of 100 of our leading citizens and business men to lay them before the National Convention at Cincinnati.

R. P. DERICKSON, President Municipal Reform Club. The movement finds favor everywhere, and will besheartly indorsed by the Republicans of the West. Mr. George M. Pullman, who has just returned from an extended trip South, says that the Republicans there want Bristow, and are anxious to have him nominated for President. One thing is certain; should Bristow be nominated, Tilden will be left high and dry.

CORRUPTION.

A PROLOGUE.

Strange metamorphosic Full of all evil, Tempting officials by Plausible sophistry: A snare of the Devil,

THE DEMOCRATIC SUPREME COURT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—During the past two years the columns of THE TRIBUNE have contained many serious reflections upon the in. is here made to the open declaration of collusion proved upon the nephew of Judge S. H. Buskirk in connection with an important railroad suit, in which Adam Earl, of Lafayette, was respondent. This nephew was janitor for the Supreme Court, and by virtue of that position was supposed to be on intimate terms with the several Judges during their sittings in chambers. He impressed Earl with the importance of his influence, and Earl gave him \$5,000. Whether the nephew

day say that this is the last feather, and that the back of the Democratic camel is broken, therefore they propose to unload. An official meeting will be called at once, and if the Supreme Judges again ignore the authority of the State Committee, then a State Convention will be called and the unworthy members promptly kicked off.

AND NOW IT IS A REPUBLICAN.

Speaking of unloading, there is another serious political complication, only this time it is among the Republicans of Indiana. This is a bad year for men to become candidates who have the taint of corruption or jobbery about them. The Thisune and other leading Republican papers have sounded the watchword of Resorm, and there is no use in mincing matters; there are a good many men in the Republican—who need reforming as well as the poverty-struck Confederate Democracy. A formal request has been made upon Godlove S. Orth to explain what interest he had in the settlement of the Yearsuclas claims, or else to gas off of the Republican ticket for Governor. That demand was made personally by a score or more of leading and reputable members of the Republican party in this State, as also by the Evansville Duily Journal, Princeton Clarion, and other Republican newspapers. Before Orth's return home from Venezuela, this Venezuelan matter was made the subject of investigation, and they published reports MIRCHED HIM NOTA LITTLE.

After disembarking at New York, Orth went immediately to Washington and testified in his own behalf. A full synopsis of that testimony was given by the Associated Press. It was not at all satisfactory to his Republican friends here in Indiana, and when he came here they told him so. Orth is a very plausible, sanguine-nervous man, and he began at once to pool-pooh the whole thing. However, the Republican leaders had too much at stake, and they so told Orth. Arrangements had been perfected for giving him a welcome home, and on Friday afternoon, before he was to make a speech in the Academy of Music here, a consultation was had betwassa them in th

Nov. 7 - By C. P. Stratton, Philadelphia, check 1.30 Total...

Total...

Total...

DEPOSITS WITH PIRST NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGPROM JULY 31, 1809, TO SEPT. 4, 1873.

PROM JULY 31, 1809, TO SEPT. 4, 1873.

to that Taimage

And BLACKMAILED HIM

and others. It is not the province of this article
to trace Mr. Orth's connection with the Venezuelan
claims, or to prove him guilty of taking any of
that money unjustly, but it is proper to print what
is current rumor. In the little town of Anderson,
not far from here, is a National Bank which holds,
to-day, \$85,000 of these Venusuelan certificates.
Tom Stilwell, who was the United States Minister.
Tom Stilwell, who was the United States Minister.
Tom Stilwell, who was the United States Minister.
Tom Stilwell, who was the United States was
President of that bank. Stilwell, it will be remembered, was killed in January, 1874, in Anderson, by John E. Corwin. An old and reputable
citizen of Anderson says that Orth and Stein were
attorneys for Stilwell and Taimage, and that in
Anderson it has always been believed that Orth
was directly connected with the latter officials in
prosecuting these claims.

As evidence of the determination of the Republican leaders to

UNLOAD ORTH,

I give it as common talk on the streets of Indian-apolis that his successor will be either Ben Harri-son, Gen. Tom Browne, or D. C. Brannam, of Madison. The respective friends of these gentle-men are quietly, yet openly, canvassing for the re-placement of Orth.

THE BANK ACCOUNT OF A MAN WHO WENT INTO OFFICE POOR—THE RESULTS OF A PROFITABLE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CATTELLS.

Washington, June & Since Secor Robeson became Secretary of the Mavy be has done business with five banks and banking-houses—Jay Cooke & Co.'s Washington house; Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; Riggs & Co., of this city; the National State Bank of Camden, N. J.; and the First National Bank of Washington. His deposits in these several institutions

DEPOSITS WITH DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. FROM SEPT.

June 22—By cash from Mr. Cutler, 29 B'dway. ... \$35,213

1873.
Oct. 10—By New York draft...
Nov. 10—By cash...
19—By cash...
19—By cash...
20—By cash and check...
10—By cash and check...
10—By cash and check...
1874.

1873 8- By cash.
July 12-By check.
19-By cash.
28-By esh.
28-By esh.
29-By esh.
29-By 80 C. coupons.
29-By 300 colon, at 124.
29-By 300 colon, at 24.
20-By 81 colon.
20-By 81 colon.
20-By 81 colon. 24-By \$1,000 called bonds and in coin.

20-By cash.

20-By Corn Exchange, Phila, check...

14-Cash.

10-By Corn Exchange, Phila, check...

18-By G M. Robeson's note, \$3,000, indorsed by A. G. Catteil & Co., less discount. \$54.25

18-By Corn Exchange, check...

19-By Corn Exchange, check...

6-By Corn Exchange, check...

19-By Corn Exchange, check...

10-By A. G. Catteil & Co., check...

10-By A. G. Catteil & Co., check...

1-By Corn Exchange, check...

1-By G. M. Robeson's note, \$1,570.50, less discount. \$14.42.

11-By G. M. Robeson's note. \$1,500, inserted by A. G. Catteil & Co., less discount. \$55.64.

11-By G. M. Robeson's note. \$1,500, inserted by A. G. Catteil & Co., less discount. \$55.64.

1-By Washington, check...

2-By Washington, check...

2-By Cash...

Jay Cooke & Co. RECAPITULATION.
Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Riggs & Co.
National State Bank, Camden, N. J.
First National Bank, Washington.

OTHER POLITICS.

KANSAS.

that, although the Republican Convention did

Within all probability, they will vote for Bristow for Vice-President. The tollowing

8407,54C

Total....

over the world

He flunted the bloody shirt, and talked about
Indianapolis iocal politics; he touched upon every
topic except the one his friends expected him to
touch upon and explain. After the meeting was
over, and when asked why he had not given the
promised explanation, Orth said he would have to
wait till he got the official stenographic report of
his testimony before the House Committee! And
thus the matter stands to-day. Whether innocent
or guilty, of one thing he may rest assured: there
will be very little help rendered him in his campaign unless he "cleans up;" and if he puts the
day off much lenger, a boil will be organized that
will force him from the ticket.

HE TESTIFIES IN WASHINGTON.

Orth testified before the House Committee on
the 23d of May that his first knowledge of the Venezuelan claims was when he was a member of the
Committee on Foreign Relations, in 1870-71, and
when that Government was protesting against the
payment of the claims. He says that the Committee unanimously reported in favor of paying the
awards, but he forgets to state what is a historical
fact, that the House had previously repudiated the
award by a large majority. He also forgets to state
that Senator Sumner brought old Talmage, the
United States Commissioner, before the bar of the
Senate, and made him disgorge \$50,000 of his illgotten percentage. One of the claimants, it will
be remembered, proved to Mr. Sumner's satisfaction that Talmage

AD BLACKMAILED HIM

and others.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

DEPOSITS WITH JAY COOKE & CO. PROM APRIL 4, 1872, TO JUNE 16, 1873. .. \$55,118

within all probability, they will vote for Briston for Vice-President. The following is the way the different delegates stand: A. H. Horton, of Atchison, Blaine and Bristow; F. M. Shaw, of Paola, Blaine first choice, no second choice, and the "Great Unknown" as third; O. H. Sheldon, of Burlingame, Blaine first, and Bristow second; A. L. Reddin, of Builer County, Blaine and Bristow; D. C. Lowe, of Fort Scott, ex-Chief Justice of Utah, and former Congressman, Blaine, with no second or third choice; C. Leland, Jr., of Troy, Blaine, with no other preference; T. D. Thacher, of Lawrence, Blaine and Bristow.

THE DEMOCRATE.

The Democratic delegation will vots solidly for Hendricks for first choice. If he should fall to develop sufficient strength, Allem would receive the support of the majority, while Bayard, Broadhead, and Tilden would be the recipients of the support of the remainder. These estimates are based upon personal interviews had with the Republican and Democratic delegates. 5,000

7—By note.

Jan. 2—By cash.

4—By cash.

5—By cash.

18—By cash and check.

26—By cash.

28—By cash.

29—By cash.

29—By cash.

29—By cash.

29—By cash.

20—By cash.

1876.

Jan. 4—By cash.

19—By note.

19—By cash.

19—By cash.

9—By cash.

9—By cash.

9—By cash.

March 11—By note.

400 ed Chairman, and William Osman, editor of the of chairman, and william Osman, editor of the Ottawa Free Trader, appointed as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to form a National Democratic Organization, but aside from the appointment of a County Central Committee and the delegates to the State Convention noth and the delegates to the State Convention nothing of any importance was transacted. About sixty or seventy persons were present. The following is the County Central Committee: William Osman, N. Duncan, P. Dunlerey, J. W. Breiver, and J. C. Campbell. Delegates to the State Convention: William Reddich, G. W. Armstrong, W. R. Millgan, L. Leiand, G. M. Garfield, J. C. Campbell, and J. S. Armstrong.

The majority of the delegates are in favor of Tilden. 490

The majority of the delegates are in favor of Tilden.

A MORTON BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June S. Dr. D. W. Blisa, Senator Morton's family physician, writes that the Senator's general height is entirely good, and his prospects for ione life are equal to those of any other man of his fears. While the Senator is still lame, his improvement in the last two years have been very great, and his vital functions are wholly unimpaired. I give it as my opinion that Senator have performed more labor and with less apparent fatigue, than any man I know of it public life.

THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION TO CINCINATE Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

MADISON, Wis., June S.—The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and delegate to the Cincinnati Committee, and delegates, alternates, and others from this delegation, leave here to-night for Chicago, where the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention will readezvous at the Pacifia Hotel to-morrow, and leave Saturday morning for Cheinnati. The delegation is substantially a unifor Blaine, unless something unforceseen should occur within a few days, and reports from different parts of the State show a great increase of feeling in his favor this week.

DANVILLE, Ill., June S.—The Democrate of this county held a Convention at the Opera-House to-day, and appointed Judge E. S. Ferry, Dr. Philip H. Barton, and Dr. Livingcod as delegates to the State Convention at Springfield on the 22d inst. A County Central Committee was also appointed.

THE GRORGIA DEMOCRACY.

ATLANTA, Ga., June S.—The Democratic State Convention is called for Angust 2.

THE FIRST WARD.

THE FIRST WARD.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PRIMARIES.

The First Ward Republican Club held a special meeting last evening in the Sherman House Club-Room, with President L. L. Coburn in the chair. The President from the Committee on Devising a Substitute for Primaries, made a verbel report. It opposed the Club's mixing nominations, on the ground that there were verbel report. It opposed the Club's making nominations, on the ground that there were many Republicans who would not join the ward clubs. The report advocates that the Club memberships be made as large as possible, an effort being made to obtain a list of voters, and that it then make the nominations, which would obligate the members, as the names of nominess would be submitted to their ballots. The election for such purpose should be held by the Club, it appointing a committee and Secretary to make a

would be submitted to their ballots. The election for such purpose should be held by the Club, it appointing a committee and Secretary to make a registry and keep a list of voters, and to make a rule for the government of the election. In that way the nominations would be made honestly and fairly, and the registry would prevent illegal voting at the primaries.

Messrs. Harkell and Taylor discussed the matter, when the report was received and laid over for further action at next meeting.

THE MAYORALTT.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the Mayoralty quastion, as it was expected that the Council would have called a special election Wednesday evening. But as there was no action taken, and there was no doubt that there would be a special election called next Monday evening, it would be well that they indorse the action taken by Mr. Hoyne while he was acting as Mayor.

Ma. Cleveland moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair on the Mayoralty question, in case a special election ordered, in order to express the views of the Club upon the subject. Carried. Messrs. Cleveland, Taylor, and Dr. Gross were chosen the Committee, to which the Chair was added.

Secretary Graham offered several reports of an unimportant character, which were received. He also suggested that a general Convention of the Executive Committees of all the city club be held in, order that the members might become acquainted with each other, and thus work more harmoniously together. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"MRINGAR, The Hon. Thomas Hoyne's conduct of the late Mayoralty controversy merits and has our full and hearity approval. we also recognize and honor the courage and ability displayed by him in innangurating and partially carrying out measures of reform and retrenchment in our municipal affairs that should have the countemance and support of every good citizen of Chicago regardless of party, clique, or faction; therefore.

"Resolved, That we believe that by th

BOTH PARTIES—THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

St. Louis, June 8.—Trustworthy advices received to-night from Kansas are to the effect not instruct to stand by Blaine, yet the delega-tion will vote solid for him on the first ballot.

Mayor of Chicago in case the Common Council call a special election, which we believe should be done.

"Resolved, That we believe that by the re-election of Mr. Hoyne by the citizens of Chicago, in the interest of honesty and retrenchment, our victories in our numlicipal election would be as markel and important as they have been in our town election; and that we would be able to continue our good work to the county election this fail, and thus succeed in renovating our town, city, and county offices.

"Resolved, That the re-election of Thomas Hoyne to the Mayoraity would be but anishing the battle that was commenced in April. It is no time new for the leader to desert the people, or for the people to change leaders."

MENTING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

The report was received and adopted, after which Mr. Graham pat his suggestion in the shape of a resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to call, through its Chairman, a meeting of the Executive Committees of the Repablican Clubs of the city to consider the matter of a substitute for the primaries for making nominations."

The Club then adjourned till Tucsday evening, at the same place, when the question of abolishing the primary system of making nominations will be discussed.

The principle with me choice of Leland Jr., of the content of the

CITY AFFAIRS. Colvin's Faith in That App the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hayes Replies to Mr. Hoya ter---The Finance Commit

and Mr. Derickson. The Board of Public Worl the New Bonds --- Canno

Restoration.

Candidates for the Mayoraltyfrom the People.

THE QUO WARRANT NO INTEREST PELT IN IT. Notwithstanding all the efforts to been made by the counsel of the Actin who is permitted by some inscrutable Divine Providence to rule the destine city, to keep that interminable quo case before the public, the subject scarcely any attention whatever yester Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the people's che in meek submission to the dictum of in meek submission to the dictum of jority of the Circuit Court, and wish tinctly understood that on no condition or will be take an appeal to the Supreseither at the present or September to has never had any intention so to do. commencement of the legal probe informed a Trimun's reporter the ever would be the decision of the which it should be sent for hearing, he wanquestionably obey its decree. The went forth that he should step down and accepted the judgment of ouster, and step and out. He makes not the slightest the ghost of a claim to the office. His cof the same opinion as himself.

the ghost of a claim to the office. His copy the same opinion as himself. It wellminous correspondence over the sighthe Acting Mayor's counsel. Calling Hoyne to put a chip on his shoulder so can knock it off is clap-trap of the ches it makes a deuce of a noise and raises a limakes a deuce of a noise and raises a lamb with the hope of stunning and those who are not posted on the pothe Acting Mayor is desirous of achies a well-known fact that Mrhas never, in his own mind or in that of sel, receded from the position that he ho Mayor until 1877. This statement he had reiterated in all his messages, or street-corner talks. His henchmen have the tune, and, although they sing it will nestness, they sing it nevertheless. Mideftly warbles it. Other creatures of manufacture join in the grand chorus, out the Mayoral office, where the strike

mestness, they sing it nevertheless. Medity warbles it. Other creatures of manufacture join in the grand chorns, out the Mayoral office, where the striker congregate, wells out a sort of a pean to that Colvin is Mayor, and will be so us 1877.

The connection of the case of The Peo Steel vs. Colvin with the case of The Peo Colvin vs. Hoyne is one of those thing fellow can find out. But there is a SOMBTHING HIDDEN BENEATH THE sof the Steel vs. Colvin case. Ostensis gotten up by Steel, who is largely interesting the continuous contention of the Steel vs. Colvin case. Ostensis gotten up by Steel, who is largely interesting the content of the Steel vs. Colvin case. Ostensis gotten up by Steel, who is largely interesting the content of the Steel vs. Colvin case. Ostensis gotten up by Steel, who is largely interesting the information as to who is Mayority. Steel claims that he wanted to know, so he could understandingly plaitificates on the market for conversion convertible funds. Practically. The inclined to think that it is a scheme of the imparity to thwart the result of any Mation that may be ordered by the City C will be remembered that an applie a mandamus to compel the old to order a Mayoral election last denied by the Superior Court by a tie vois under the constructive power of this the Acting Mayor claims to hold over till Circuit Court Judges in the case of Hoyne rendered the opinion that it was the old Council to how ordered an elethat under the rule of "nunc pro une duty of the present Council to do so. Ct that the Steel case will go to the Supreas both he and his counsel are sanguine august body will not revise the judge in the mandamus case, and thus a second chick to have Mr. Hoyne take the app Supreme Court, and therewith bear the he does not propose to be the cat's—illitie game. Should it go to the Suprem will undoubtedly go there under the clowing the poople.

Mr. Haves yesterday penned the letter in reply to a recently-receive from ex-Mayor Hoyne:

Trom ex-Mayor Hoyne:
Chicago, June 8, 1876. — The Hon,
Hoyne, Present—Dran Sin: I have rece
note of yesterday, which I find has bee
the press in advance of its delivery to me
You remind me of the fact that you
bond, and ask me for a release or disc
that at once. This demand is accompar
threat of an indefinite character, and
assigned for it is, that, as you have so
spect as well as fortune to lose, at threat of an inducinite Character, and assigned for it is, that, as you have so spect as well as fortune to lose, as "branded" you, so far as I could do so, pudiator," you do not think it is just that you should remain no my bond.

I have to any in reply that, at the time the office of Comptroller, it was agree bond should be furnished for me by the urging my acceptance, and it was so without any solicitation or any applicat part. While I was gratified to find that y with that of other gentlemen whom highly, was on the bond, I am not on having laid myself under such obligatic personally as would have existed had a stances been different.

The allusions which I have made to the new in the claiming of Mayor, in reference to the I the temporary loans of the city and the of refusing to pay them at matu becasioned by your own hasty action in and by your sudden change of views, we previously understood to be in entire with my own. When you undertook, whice, to remove me from office, whether ground of this difference of opinion or feal purpose, I was compelled to contains, and to combat some of your pub expressions. In doing so I believe that moderate and just in my treatment of tooring no resentment or ill-will towards sonally.

Your liability as one of my bondsmen cate soon by my withdrawal from these city, or by the acceptance of a new a and filing a new bond. Yours truly,

In regard to the meaning of the of the letter, Mr. Hayes said that it what it said. He would soon know not he was to remain in the office. should file a new bond; if not, all he

should file a new bond; if not, all he would, of course, be relieved.

ALL SETTLED.

"Mr Hayes," began a reporter afternoon to that official, "when wit a settlement of this controversy betwee Mr. Derickson?"

"I consider the trouble all settled me Derickson's resignation. He said that resign if the Finance Committee would a course. Well, the Finance Committee and I had a listle conversation with the Not those words exactly, but that is mean. Two of them were in here this and I had a listle conversation with the "Have you received any news of in the East?" saked the scribe.

"Nothing special; I heard from there ago very encouragingly. They put so as here, and offer to assist when it is can be the company of the Pinance Committee, was considered arouthe expression of a desire to actile the Comptrollers in a peaceable way and recourse to arms and consequent by The Pinance Committee, to whom the tion was addressed, took this vimater, but also thought that they proper persons to receive it, and that to the Council, if to anybody, and then to a committee. While they sympathis apirit most thoroughly, and wished present complications and avoid futurements, yet the Councile, to anybody, and then to a committee. While they sympathis apirit most thoroughly, and wished present complications and avoid futurements, yet the Councile was the protate it to.

THE CITY-HALI

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
A TRIBUNE reporter was yesterd
to a conversation on Mayor Colvin's
the Board of Public Works and the
ment by the Council, which was g
tween a group of officials. First of a
of Incorporation's was brought dow
selections read in regard to the Ma
The section is here given: selections read in regard to the Ma
The section is here given:
And the Mayor shail also have powe
any officer so appointed whenever, in
the interests of the city requires such
shall report such removal, with his refor, to the Council at its next regular
if the Council by a two-thirds vote
and nays, to be entered upon its recorof such removal, such officer shall the

A MORTON BULLETIN.

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Washington, D. C., June S.—Dr. D. W. Bliss, nator Morton's family physician, writes that the nator's general health is entirely good, and his sepects for long life are equal to those of any near man of his years. While the Senator is still nee man of his years. While the Senator is still nee his improvement in the last two years have near man of his vital functions are whelly impaired. "I give it as my opinion that Senator is different fatigue, than any man I know of is blic life."

public Hr. "

THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., June 8.—The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and delegate to the Cincinnati Cohvention, with delegates, alternates, and others from this delegation, leave here to night for Chicago, where the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention will rendervous at the Pacific Cincinnati. The delegation is substantially a unit for Blaine, unless something unforceden should occur within a few days, and reports from different parts of the State show a great increase of feeling in his favor this week.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Ing in his favor this week.

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Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

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to change leaders."
MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to call, through its Chairman, a meeting of the Executive Committees of the Repablican Cluies of the city to consider the matter of a substitute for the primaries for making nominations." The resolution was laid over till next meeting. The Club then adjourned till Tuesday evening, at the same place, when the question of abolishing the primary system of making nominations will be discussed.

THE NAMELESS FORCE.

rofessor Wingard Blows up a Schooner at a Distance of One and Three-fifths Miles.

Professor Wingard Blows up a Schooner at a Distance of One and Three-fifths Miles.

New Orleans Republican.

A process cerbal has been made out and signed by Prof. C. G. Forshey, L. P. Maddox, and M. F. Bigney, in which these gentiemen state that they yesterday witnessed the demonstration of Prof. Wingard's "nameless force," at Lake Pontchartrain; that at 2.36 o'clock in the afternoon the Professor discharged his apparatus, and 90 seconds after the schooner at which the lest was applied, moored at one and three-fifths miles distance, blew up by the stern and sunk to the water's edge. The memorandum of the Committee goes on to state that after Prof. Wingard came ashore they went to visit with him the vessel in a sail-boat. They found her completely wrecked. Even the small timbers aft of the mainmast were broken all to pieces. The mast was still standing, but all else was wrecked so that it would not stand being towed ashore. The flag was forn to pieces and fell to half mast, where it was still flying.

Prof. Wingard's hand was severely burned by the flash, the slik glove with which he held a glass tube mot proving a sufficient non-conductor.

The statement of the Committee is signed by the following-named clitzens, most of them well known to the public, who were present and corroborate the same: Capt. John Grant, J. B. Kelly, Capt. E. L. Cope, Charles Brown, John P. Labrano, H. Rosenhaber, George W. Wintz, Capt. M. H. Hiddell, Andrew Despartes, M. Branon, A. R. Ober, M. D., A. B. Williams, James Jane Emberg, Joseph G. Steeher.

From an interriew with Mr. Bigney, one of the Committee, the following additional particulars were obtained:

Mr. Bignep states that at the time mentioned in the brief process verbal, heretofore alluded to, he discovered a slight volume of smoke arising from the skiff in which Mr. Wingard had taken his position, and immediately after saw what appeared to be the trail of some substance or body passing out from the skiff toward the doonned schooner. But there she lay with her flag still

Statistics of Cotton Planting.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche makes the following comparative estimate of the amount of land which has this year been devoted to cotton planting in the Southern States:

| Dianting in the Southern States: | Acreage | Sides, | Areage | Acreage | Sides, | Areage | Arkansas | 841,000 | 853,000 | 871,000 | Arkansas | 841,000 | 853,000 | 871,000 | Alabama | 1,587,000 | 1,722,000 | 1,685,000 | Alabama | 1,587,000 | 1,081,000 | 1,083,000 | Louisiana | 0,23,600 | 1,081,000 | 1,353,000 | Texas | 1,071,000 | 1,353,000 | 1,253,000 | 1,277,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,255,00

Total 8,163,000 9,453,000 9,518,000

Colvin's Faith in That Appeal to the Supreme Court.

CITY AFFAIRS

Mr. Hayes Replies to Mr. Hoyne's Letter---The Finance Committee and Mr. Derickson.

The Board of Public Works and the New Bonds---Cannon's Restoration.

Candidates for the Mayoralty-Letters from the People.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

NO INTEREST FELT IN IT.
Notwithstanding all the efforts that have who is permitted by some inscrutable power of Divine Providence to rule the destinies of this Divine Providence to raise the destines of this city, to keep that interminable quo warranto case before the public, the subject elicited scarcely any attention whatever yesterday. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the people's choice, bows in meek submission to the dictum of the majority of the Circuit Court, and wishes it distinctly understood that on no condition whatever tinctly understood that on no condition whatever will he take an appeal to the Supreme Court, either at the present or September term. He has never had any intention so to do. At the commencement of the legal proceedings, he informed a TRIBUNE reporter that, whatever would be the decision of the court to which it should be sent for hearing, he would most anquestionably obey its decree. The mandate went forth that he should step down and out. He scented the judgment of ouster, and stepped down unquestionably obey its decree. The mandate went forth that he should step down and out. He competed the judgment of onster, and stepped down and out. He makes not the slightest shadow of the ghost of a claim to the office. His counsel are of the same opinion as himself. Hence this voluminous correspondence over the signatures of the Acting Mayor's counsel. Calling upon Mr. Hoyna to put a chip on his shoulder so that they can knock it off is clap-trap of the cheapest kind. It makes a deuce of a noise and raises a little dust,—all with the hope of stunning and bilinding those who are not posted on the point which the Acting Mayor is desirous of achieving. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Colvin has never, in his own mind or in that of his counsel, receded from the position that he holds over as Mayor until 1877. This statement he has iterated and reiterated in all his messages, orations, and attrect-corner talks. His henchmen have taken up the iune, and, although they sing it with less carnestness, they sing it nevertheless. Mike Bailey deftly warbies it. Other creatures of Mayoral manufacture join in the grand chorus, and from cut the Mayoral office, where the strikers most do congregate, wells out a sort of a pean to the effect that Colvin is Mayor, and will be so until April, 1877.

The connection of the case of The People ex rel.

congregate, wells out a sort of a pean to the effect that Colvin is Mayor, and will be so until April, 1877.

The connection of the case of The People ex rel. Steel vs. Colvin with the case of The People ex rel. Colvin vs. Hoyne is one of those things that no fellow can find out. But there is a something of the Steel vs. Colvin case. Ostensibly it was gotten up by Steel, who is largely interested in city certificates, as a means of furnishing him with reliable information as to who is Mayor of this city. Steel claims that he wanted to know, you know, so he could understandingly place his certificates on the market for conversion into more convertible funds. Practically, This Thiskers is inclined to think that it is a scheme of the Colvinian party to thwart the result of any Mayoral election that may be ordered by the City Council. It will be remembered that an application for a mandamus to compel the old Council to order a Mayoral election last April was desied by the Superior Court by a tie vote, and it is under the constructive power of this it is vote that the Acting Mayor claims to hold over till 1877. The Circuit Court Judges in the case of Colvin vs. Hoyne rendered the opinion that it was the duty of the present Council to do so. Colvin hopes that the Steel case will go to the Supreme Court, as both he and his counsel are sanguine that that sugust body will not revise the judgment given in the mandamus case, and thus a second time constructively affirm that he is the Mayoral boss of Chicago. He and his counsel would very much like to have Mr. Hoyne take the appeal to the Supreme Court, and therewith bear the odium, but he does not propose to be the cat's paw in that little game. Should it go to the Supreme Court, it will undoubtedly go there under the assipate of the supreme Court, it will undoubtedly go there under the assipate of a second time thwarting the will of the people.

I have to say in reply that, at the time I accepted the office of Comptroler, it was agreed that my bond should be farnished for me by the gentlemen urging my acceptance, and it was so furnished without any solicitation or any application on my part. While I was gratified to find that your name, with that of other gentlemen whom I esteem highly, was on the bond, I am not conscious of taving laid myself under such obligations to you personally as would have existed had the circumstances been different.

The allusions which I have made to the position you assumed while claiming the office of Mayor, in reference to the legality of the temporary loans of the city and the propriety of refusing to pay them at maturity, were occasioned by your own hasty action in the matter, and by your sudden change of views, which I had previously understood to be in entire accordance with my own. When you undertook, without notice, to remove me from office, whether upon the ground of this difference of opinion or for a political purpose, I was compelled to contest your claims, and to combat some of your public acts and expressions. In doing so I believe that I have been moderate and just in my treatment of them, harboring no resentment or fill-will towards you personally.

Your liability as one of my bondsmen will termisate soon by my withdrawai from theservice of the

sonally.
Your liability as one of my bondsmen will termi-ate soon by my withdrawal from theservice of the city, or by the acceptance of a new appointment and filing a new bond. Yours truly, S. S. HAYES.

In regard to the meaning of the last clause of the letter, Mr. Hayes said that it meant just what it said. He would soon know whether or not he was to remain in the office. If so, he should file a new bond; if not, all his bondsmen would, of course, be relieved.

"Mr Hayes," began a reporter yesterday afternoon to that official, "when will there be settlement of this controversy between you and

Mr. Derickson ?"
"I consider the trouble all settled now by Mr. "I consider the trouble all settled now by Mr. Derickson's resignation. He said that he would resign if the Finance Committee would advise such a course. Well, the Finance Committee, I understand, has said that it was none of their business. Not those words exactly, but that is what they mean. Two of them were in here this afternoon, and I had a little conversation with them."
"Have you received any news of interest from the East?" asked the scribe.
"Nothing special; I heard from there some days ago very encouragingly. They put confidence in as here, and offer to assist when it is called for."
DERICKSON'S LETTER.

ago very encouragingly. They put it is called for."

Ba here, and offer to assist when it is called for."

The letter of Mr. Derickson, published in yesterday's Tringura, was considered around town as the expression of a desire to settle the wars of the Comptrollers in a peaceable way and without any recourse to arms and consequent blood-letting. The Finance Committee, to whom the communication was addressed, took this view of the matter, but also thought that they were not the proper persons to receive it, and that it should go to the Council, if to anybody, and then be referred to a committee. While they sympathized with its spirit most thoroughly, and wished to settle the present complications and avoid future embarrasements, yet the Committee, with the exception of Aid. Lengacher, felt that Mr. Derickson should be sustained at all hazards. They were, therefore, not in favor of accepting any resignation, but if it had to done the Council was the proper place to take it to.

THE CITY-HALL.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. A TRIBUNE reporter was yesterday listening to a conversation on Mayor Colvin's removal of the Board of Public Works and their reinstatement by the Council, which was going on be-tween a group of officials. First of all, the "Act of Incorporation" was brought down and a few selections read in regard to the Mayor's power.

The section is here given:
And the Mayor shall also have power to remove any officer so appointed whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the city requires such removal; he shall report such removal, with his reasons there-for, to the Council at its next regular meeting; and if the Council by a two-thirds vote shall, by yeas and nays, to be entered upon its record, disapprove of such removal, such officer shall thereby become festored to the office from which he was so removed;

but he shall give new bonds and take a new oath

"Now," said the first speaker, "the Mayor removed the Board and the Council immediate ly restored it to office. That is in plain black and white in the Council proceedings and in the 'act.' All the Board has to do to act again is to

and white in the Council proceedings and in the 'act.' All the Board has to do to act again is to have the bonds approved by the Council. Mr. Chesbrough cannot be the Board of Public Works, and he certainly cannot do their work while the Board is still alive."

"Well," said speaker No. 2, "Old Colvin can't remove you a second time for the same thing. He has removed you once 'for the good of the city.' Now he must trump up some other charge."

"I thought," said No. 3, "that it was only a short time ago that Colvin was fortifying his administration by referring to the appointments he had made, and two of the three members of the Board are his appointees."

"Well," said one, "the old man is getting a little off in his ideas." and the quartette came to the unanimons conclusion that the Board of Public Works was still in existence, and that Tom Cannon, who was recently ignominiously bounced by the Board, could not be reinstated by Mr. Chesbrough. City-Attorney Tuthill is sure that the Board is just as well off as ever. The Commissioners were enjoying a brief period of rest from care, their salaries were accumulating, and there was nothing to tremble for. As for a removal, that was over. It was a question now whether the Mayor could remove from office the appointees of the Common Council. He could not remove them for the good of the city, and no sane man would attempt a remove from office the appointees of the Common Council. He could not remove them for the good of the city, and no sane man would attempt a remove from continuity of Chicago—said "By ——, I will have his scalp!"

Mr. Chesbrongh, the City Engineer, is probably the most abused and perplexed man around the City-Hail. He has been called upon to ignore his employers, the Board of Public Works, and reinstate Tom Cannon in his old place as the North Division street-foreman. By the legal advice he has received, and by the use of his own good judgment, he has come to the conclusion that he has nothing whatsoever to say about Tom Cannon, and well not attempt to

The City Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$4,958 from the Water Department. The Council Committee on Harbors and Bridger is called for this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Coun-til Chamber.

cil Chamber.

The Finance Committee had a short talk yesterday with Peter Downey in reference to the contract for scavenger work of the city.

The mounters of the Committee appointed by the Council to investigate the Fullerton avenue conduit will get up earlier than usual this morning, and proceed to the lake shore shaft, at the foot of Fullerton avenue, and begin their explorations. It seems that the Hon. Elliott Anthony took the oath of office as Corporation Counsel because the last day had arrived when he could take it, and not because he had a desire to complicate matters, nor enter upon his duties. He will wait for action by the Council, when, if it suits that body, he will commence his duties.

commence his duties.

The superstructure of Blue Island avenue viaduct is completed. The work is that of the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, and is designed by S. G. Artingstall, of the Superintendent's office. The cost of the improvement has been \$17,411, which will be paid by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, over whose tracks the viaduct passes.

THE MAYORALTY.

Owing to the appeal taken to the Supreme Court by Acting Mayor Colvin, in the form of Mr. Steel's quo warranto, and the possibility that a special election may be defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court continuing Mr. Colvin in office until April, 1877, there has not been as much interest as to who are probable candidates for Mayor as there was the day after the Judges of the Circuit Court gave their decision. To the many names which were sug-Chicago. He and his counsel would very much like to have Mr. Hoyne take the appeal to the Supreme Court, and therewith bear the odium, but he does not propose to be the cat's-paw in that little game. Should it go to the Supreme Court, it will andoubtedly go there under the anapices of Colvin, and on him alone must rest the serious charge of a second time thwarting the will of the people.

THE COMPTROLLERS.

HAYES TO BOYNE.

Mr. Hayes yesterday penned the following letter in reply to a recently-received epistle from ex-Mayor Hoyne:

CHICAGO, June 8, 1876. — The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Present—Dean Sir: I have received your note of yesterday, which I find has been given to the press in advance of its delivery to me.

You remind me of the fact that you are on my bond, and ask me for a release or discharge, and that at once. This demand is accompanied with a threat of an indefinite character, and the reason assigned for it is, that, as you have some self-respect as well as fortune to lose, and I have "branded" you, so far as I could do so, as a "repudiator," you do not think it is just to the city that you should remain on my bond.

I have to say in reply that, at the time I accepted the office of Compress from the Surpling was should be farmished for me by the gentlemen to those important offices would gladly see them shelved in the Mayor's office. Other names, too, have been used without the consent of their owners. Thus mention was made of ex-Aid. Jesse Spalding, who is not acndidate, and would not consent to run for the office. When the Republican or been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the funding settled last week, but few have been added, and, of the fu a candidate, and would not consent to run for the office. When the Republican voters of the Third Ward were called upon to nominate Aldermanic candidates last April, Mr. Spalding's name was mentioned, but he was unable to secure a renomination. Conscious of his weakness in his own ward, he has no desire togo before the people of Chicago as a candidate.

The fact is, that it will be impossible to tell for some weeks on whom the honor will fall. The probable postponement of the day for holding the election, from the 27th of June until some time in July, will postpone the calling of the Republican Convention, and the nomination of a candidate. That a good man will be put in the field is unquestionable, but who he will be it is at present impossible to say.

LBT US HAVE A NON-PARTISAN MAYOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Seeing there is a general desire that the present incumbent shall no longer than is actually necessary discharge the duties of the Mayoralty, and knowing, as we all do, that the city is sorely in need of a chief executive in whom the Mayoralty, and knowing, as we all do, that the city is sorely in need of a chief executive in whom some reliance can be placed to carry out the municipal reforms so often and so ably urged by your paper in its editorial columns and otherwise, and in view of our financial embarrassment at home and elsewhere, would it not be well for both political parties to "bury the hatchet," and unite in favor of one candidate who in himself will be a sufficient guarantee to carry out the honest purposes of a common constituency?—in fact, one who will come up to that standard of honesty, integrity, and other qualifications you are calling for so londly in the nominee of the future at Cincinnati. The question of who shall be Mayor until April next is of immediate and vital importance to the city, and it therefore behooves us to keep clear of national issues for the time being. However much we may favor the Presidential candidate to be nominated next week, would it not be wise to refrain from making our municipal election a casus belil between political factions? Are we pot in that position just at present when an usurper is abroad in the land; and is it not a fit time to quietly ignore all party affiliations, and carry the best man we can find and put him squarely into the "big chair." of our long-suffering city? The question of the hour is how to take care of ourselves at home, and, as six months or so will elapse after the new incumbent shall assume his duties, there will be ample time to abuse our political enemies and to be in turn abused by them. There are so many valuable considerations at stake is the present and prospective, all hinging on this vital question of "Who shall be Mayor" that the sooner we can come at it, and decide by vote, the better for all.

A. M. WRIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June S.—You must have your wastebasket nearly filled with suggestions about the proper man for the Mayoralty of this city, therefore I shall not be surprised if you should dispose of this in the same way. However, taking such an interest in the welfare of this city, and knowing The Tribunke to be ever ready and sealous for the good of the city, a great many adopted citizens of this country wish to suggest the name of Mr. Abner M. Wright for Mayor at the coming election. He is probably not quite so well known as some names mentioned in your worthy paper, but there have been none mentioned who are his peer, either in integrity or ability, and, in our estimation, stands shead of several gentlemen mentioned in your issue of to-day. He is a gentleman of very liberal views. He is sound on every true principle, and is an excellent business man, such a one as we want at our present crisis for Mayor, and we sincerefy hope Thix Thibuxs will lend its influence to his nomination by the Republican party. If elected, he will grace the Executive chair of this city to the satisfaction of all citizens, irrespective of party and nationality.

Editor Tional. A. M. WRIGHT.

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Carlinville, Ill., June 9.—The seventh annual Commencement exercises of Blackburn University occurred in this city to-day in the court-room, which presented a fine appearance. The graduating class of 1876 consisted of five yoyng ladies and four gentlemen. The exercises of the day were under the supervision of Dr. Balley, the President of the university. The Alumni, now numbering nearly seventy, give a literary entertainment this evening. THE COURTS.

Record of Business Done in Chicago Yesterday.

Recent Important Decisions of the Iowa Supreme Court.

CHICAGO.

DIVORCES.

Charles H. S. Kempsts filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court asking for a divorce from his wife, Susan H., because she has deserted

him.

Elizabeth Taylor also asks for a divorce because her husband, Robert J. Taylor, has been
guilty of habitual drunkenness and cruelty.

William Frank likewise thinks that it is not
the fair thing to her the fair thinks. William Frank likewise thinks that it is not the fair thing to be a married man only in name, his wife Mary having left him in May, 1874, and he also wants a decree of divorce.

Lastly, Annie Clark, in an execrably written bill, tells how her husband, Michael M. Clark, has, on divers days, with force and arms, unlawfills, and the state of th

fally, cruelly, and repeatedly struck, beaten, and kicked her until she was forced to leave him a few weeks ago. But she will be happy with a divorce. In the Superior Court the only applicant was Apollona Beisner, who asks for a divorce because her husband, George Beisner, deserted her since, October, 1872.

her husband, George Beisner, deserted her since october, 1872.

BANKRUPTOY MATTERS.

Alexander Fish and Philip I. Frank, partners as Fish & Frank, dealers in gents' furnishing goods at No. 265 Clark street, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. The secured debts amout to \$750.25, and the unsecured to \$7,004.24. Their firm assets consist of a stock of goods valued at \$500, replevined May 18 by Field, Leiter & Co., and open accounts to the amount of \$122.85, There are no individual debts nor liabilities. Reference to Register Hibbard.

The case of Bacon & Perry was Thered to the Register for final report as to Perry.

Register for final report as to Perry.

James Martin was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Aug. 1.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional As-Bradford Hancock was appointed signee.

Daniel A. Thatcher was yesterday appointed Assignee of Robert Griffith.

A dividend of 20 per cent was declared yesterday in the estate of Ransom & Simpier, merchants at South Chicago. It will be payable in ten days at Room 35, 10s LaSaile street, the office of R. E. Jonkins.

Room 30, 10st Lacana states, Jacobs Jacobs will be held at 2 p. m. to-day.

ROOM 30, 169 Lassale street, the office of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.

The first dividend meeting of Cohen & Jacobs will be held at 2 p. m. to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The United States Mortgage Company commenced a suit in debt against Richard B. Appleby to recover \$40,000 gold.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRAY—532 to 537, 540 to 545, 547 to 530, 552 to 555, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—144, 146 to 152, 154 to 159, and 161 to 168, inclusive.

JUDGE HOUSES—735 to 728 inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—551 to 570 inclusive.

JUDGE MORTS—51 to 570 inclusive.

JUDGE MALLISTER—8et case 3, 273 and Nos. 479 to 499 inclusive of Judge Booth's calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call; No. 385 on trial.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—No call.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUGGE GARY—Ruben Rubel vs.

Ferdinand Rubel, \$2, 024, 35.—Charles Beckenshaw vs. Joseph Thielens, \$970.10.—R. M. Patrick vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, \$3, 102.09.—George E. White et al. vs. Edward C. Waller, \$504.83.—Chapar Sendlinger vs. M. Terhune, \$192.78.—Albert Crane vs. Philip Larmon, \$711.43.—S. D. Kimbark vs. DeWitt C. Cregier, \$2, 824.62.—Field, Leiter & Co. vs. Alexander Fish and Philip I. Frank, \$885.97.—L. S. Swezey vs. Thomas L. Kempeter, \$02.80.—Same vs. Kdward A. Bacheldor, \$1, 110.33.—S. H. McCrea vs. Thomas L. Kempeter, \$02.80.—Same vs. Kdward A. Bacheldor, \$1, 110.33.—S. H. McCrea vs. Thomas M. Fish, \$216.15.—Lorenzo Stowell vs. Charles Wheeler and Tracy D. Hull, \$2,068.—J. J. Clause et al. vs. Henry W. Hewitt and E. T. Wright, \$10.05.—Lawrence Beardsley et al. vs. Jacob and Philip Kochler; verdict, \$1,000, and motion for new trial.—Eberhart & Lachman vs. Louis Stuber, \$207.18.—Maggie Hochfelder vs. Alexander Hammond, \$86,52.

JUDGE BOOTH—Carliel Mason et al. vs. P. L. Gibbs, \$317.75.—Call & Kraft vs. Samuel B. Smith, \$1,189.50.—Lawrence Beardsley et al. vs. George L. Batchelder; verdict, \$1,000, and motion for new trial.—Eberhart & Lachman vs. Louis Stuber, \$207.18.—Maggie Hochfelder vs. Judge Boothe-Carliel Mason et al. vs. P. L. Gibbs, \$317.75.—Call & Kraft vs. Samuel B. Smith, \$1,189.50.—Lawrence

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

RECENT DECISIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 7.—The Supreme Court has made the following decisions, which will not appear in the reports of the Court for several provider. TAX-SALE.

Where land was sold for taxes in 1861, and the deed could have been made in 1864, but the holder of the tax-certificate never obtained a deed for the land: Held, That after eleven years have elapsed from the time when the deed could have been obtained, the presumption is, that the purchaser has abandoned his rights to obtain the doed, and those purchasing the land of the owner may presume such abandonment. They would be authorized to purchase and pay for the land upon this presumption, and a purshaser at a tax sale could not afterwards take a deed thereon and defeat the title thus acquired.

wards take a deed thereon and defeat the title thus acquired.

VENDOR'S LIEN.

The doctrine of vendor's lien is well established in this State. Aside from the intervening rights of purchasers without notice, the execution of a conveyance does not affect the existence of a lien. It attaches to the estate as a trust equally, whether it be conveyed or any be contracted to be conveyed. If, however, the rights of innocent purchasers have attached, of course such purchaser annot be affected by the lien.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In an action against a railroad company for damages for injuries to a married woman: Held, That the husband may recover for such losses of services of the wife, caused by the injury, as are sustained by him, but the wife herself cannot recover for such loss of services. The husband could also recover from the defendant for expenses incurred by him no account of medical attendance and other proper care for the comfort and recovery of his wife.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

incurred by him on account of medical attendance and other proper care for the comfort and recovery of his wife.

Where a party conveyed his property to his sons, for a certain sum of money, and for the support of himself and wife for the remainder of their lifetime: Held, That such conveyance was fraudulent as to creditors, as a party cannot place his property beyond the reach or his creditors, and still retain to himself the benefits of it.

The statute forbids any person from setting out any fire on the prairie or timbered land, by which any one's property is injured, and makes him liable in damages, etc.: Held, That the statute does not include the setting out of any fire in a cultivated Held.

CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATION.

The unpaid subscription to the capital stock of a corporation is a trust-fund for its general creditors. The stockholder is liable to a creditor to the extent of the unpaid installments on the stock owned by him. As between the stockholder and a creditor, the stock shall be considered paid only to the extent of the fair value of the property conveyed, and that, for the balance, the stockholder shall be held invidually flable, in the event of his failure to point out corporate property subject to levy. The record of a deed is no constructive notice to a person proposing to trust a corporation, that its capital stock had been paid up in full by a conveyance of a certain amount of land.

As the duties of a City Solucior are not prescribed by ordinance. If, in a case where the interests of the city required his services, even where such services were not prescribed by ordinance. If, in a case where the interests of the city required his services, even where such services were not prescribed by ordinance, and renders the city a service, he is not regarded as acting without authority, and he will be entitled to compensation for his services.

city a service. he is not regarded as acting without authority, and he will be entitled to compensation for his services.

HOMESTEAD.

The homestead is hable for the debts contracted prior to its occupation as such, and the date of contracting the debt is the test when the liability attached rather than that of the rendition of the judgment against the owner thereof. The new homestead is liable for the debt contracted or the purchase of the old homesteads, in such case, the liability of the old homesteads for the purchasemoney to be paid for it, is simply transferred to the new homestead. The assignment of the note given for the purchase-money of the real estate carries with it the lien of the vendor, and all the equities and remedies the latter would have had it he had never parted with the debt. Where a homestead is to be sold on execution for the purchasemoney, the lien of the judgment relates back to the time of contracting the debt by the operation of the law, and such lien can be enforced by general execution.

STOCK-TRESPASSING.

Under Chap. 26, Statutes of 1870, it is enacted that "That the owner of any stock trespassing upon improved lands of another shall pay to the owner of the land so dramaged the actual amount of damage sustained. The person who is in possession of the land so trespassed upon may distrain any trespassing stock, and retain the same in some safe place at the expense of the owner thereof, until the damages are paid: Held, That the above law was in force without a submission to the vote of the county; and the owner, also, under the above statute is liable for damages committed, whether the premises trespassed upon were inclosed with fences or not.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

fences or not.

Where the defendant mortgaged two cows, and the plaintiff allowed him to retain possession of them, and the mortgage was duly recorded; but afterwards the defendant sold two calves of 18 months old, the increase of the cows, and the mortgage did not specify the increase of the cows:

Cannot cover them.

JURISDICTION.

A Justice of the Peace has no jurisdiction to try an action on an account in which the defendant in the suit is a resident of another county; and the appearance of the defendant in such a case does

The suit is a resident of another county; and the appearance of the defendant in such a case does not confer jurisdiction.

NEGLICENCE.

Where a person was employed about a threshing-machine, and he was injured, without his fault or negligence, by the tumbling-rod not being boxed and properly covered as required by staints: Heid, That the person so injured can recover for such injury from the owner of the machine.

Wife's PROPERTY.

Where the husband made a conveyance of his homestead to his wife during his lifetime, and it is not shown that at the time of conveyance he was indebted, or the conveyance was made in contemplation of contracting debts, at his death the property becomes her separate estale, and was no part of her husband's estate in which she was entitled to dower.

ABUTTING LOTS.

ABUTTING LOTS.

The amount of any judgment obtained against the city on extra work done on the streets can be assessed on the abutting property, provided the work was authorized by proper officers.

REDEMPTION FROM TAX-BALE.

Where tax-deeds are set aside for fraud, etc., the holder of the tax-title may recover from the owner of the land an amount equal to the sum which would have been necessary to discharge the land from taxes if they had not been paid by the purchaser.

MINOR: DISAFFIRMANCE OF DEED. purchaser.

MINOR: DISAPPIEMANCE OF DEED.

Where an infant made a deed during her minority, and she did not disaffirm the same within a reasonable time after she reached her majority, and when, by reasonable diligence, she could have discovered the frand that was practiced upon her, it is too late, after ten years after her majority, to disaffirm her conveyance.

CONVETANCE.

Where a conveyance was obtained by fraud from

affirm her conveyance.

Where a conveyance was obtained by fraud from the grantor, and afaerwards the lands passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser in good faith without notice of the fraud, the title to such lands is valid in their hands.

The Court has also decided the vexed question of John Rogers' "mine small children, and one at the breast," which has vexed Christendom for many years. A lease contained the following: "And the party of the second part, for and in consideration of the rentage and leasing aforesaid, is to pay as rent to the party of the first part, . . . and in addition thereto, as part rent, is to board the said party of the first part and his family, consisting of two adult persons": Held, That the defendant was to board three persons,—two in addition to the first party. Under this ruling, John Rogers had ten children.

Clothes for the Heathen,

Philadelphia Bulletin.

About a year ago the ladies of a certain Dorcas

Clothes for the Heathen.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

About a year ago the ladies of a certain Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers, and socks, and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the West Coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes, and stayed in Africa several months. When he returned the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley one evening met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought may be it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't, and after some time had elapsed and not a native came to church with those clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the Chiefs attempted to mount a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen onths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow, and fell over a precipice and was killed.

"Another Chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people, imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four bables to keep off the evil spirit.

"And then, you know, those trousers you sent out? Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as a kind of new-fangled idula, and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women spirit a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in, and I saw one Chief with a cordurely leg on his head

little stronger so's they'll last longer, and I sake I would.

"This Society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will langurate a general war all over the continent of Africa, and give everybody an ideo of his own. All they wast is enough socks and trousers. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home. Maybe that is the better way.

"John" on American Depravity.

"John" on American Depravity.

"Ms alle go same Centennia," said Hop Wan, as he slammed the basket of laundried clothes down on Wan Lee's floor.

"You alle same damme foole," said Wan, sententiously, as he prepared to fill his mouth with sprinkling water. "Whatee you goee him foi?"

"Melican man alle go. Hop Wau like be alle same as Melican man."

"Hop Wau alle same as Melican man?" snifted Wan. "Hop Wan un worker me, then." "Hop Wau alle same as Melican man?" smired Wau. "Hop Wau no workee me, then."
"No workee fol you? No cally clo' Wau Lee? Why him so?"
Wau opened his mouth, sent the prisoned jet of water over the shirt in hand, squasted on a stool, and deliberately responded: "Hop Wau want be likee Melican man, eh? Then Hop Wau cut off pig tail, lettee whiskel glow on face, chew bacco, sweal at stleett cal diver, and lookee at pletty girlon stleet. Allee same Melican man, eh? Then Hop Wau go out to saloon, spend money velly loose, get dlunk, say 'Whoop!" on stleet, gettee in police house! Tomollow go lound allee soon, pay ten dollee and costs. Not muchee same as Melican man here; no muche damme fool here!" and Wau Lee nearly smashed a fancy Joss and a counting-board in his excitement. And that is the reason that Cleveland's Chinese population is not represented at the Centennial.

reason that Cleveland's Chinese represented at the Centennial. A Bell for Independence Hall.

The bell presented by Mr. Henry Seybert to Philadelphia, to be placed in Independence Hall, will be in position to be rung for the first time on the Fourth of July. It weighs 13,000 pounds, counting 1,000 pounds for each of the original Thirteen Colonies. In making it, 100 pounds was taken from each of the four following cannons: One gun captured from Burgoyne at Saratoga, one used under Gates at the battle of Bemis Heights, and one from the Union army, and one from the Confederate forces at Gettysburg. The remaining metal was fresh from the mines. It is 7 feet high, and measures 23% feet around the lip. The clapper is polished, nickel-plated, and weighs 300 pounds. Around the top of the bell is the inscription. "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Just below are the following words: "Presented to the City of Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, for the beltry of Independence Hall, by a citizen." On the other side is a coat of arms and an eagle, with the olive branch under one foot and a bunch of arrows under the other, with the words "E Pluribus Unum" above. Over all are thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States. On the base of the bell is the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and unto the inhabitants thereof." A band of stars, thirty-eight in number, representing the present number of United States, encircles this bell just above the inscription. A Bell for Independence Hall.

FINANCIAL.

A LL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED ON storage or sale, and cash advances made thereon if desired. Chicago Storage and Commission Company, Warerooms 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.; office 154 Wash-ington-st. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1884.

LOANS-ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR 131 and 188 LaSalie-st.

LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE, OR 151 and 189 LaSalie-st.

LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE, OR 151 and 187 LaSalie-st., Room 44.

OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark #8., Room 44.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS FOR A state of the control of the control

Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN-MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT, AT LOW rate. Will also make building and farm loans. W. E. WEBB, 100 Dearborn-st.

AND 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of \$4,000 and upwards on Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalie-st. \$500 -\$700, \$1,000, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR I'VE WAShington of Washington of the Washi \$1.500 WANTED FOR PURCHASE MONEY; \$1.500 WANTED FOR PURCHASE MONEY; bit coupons, on State-st. property; 5 years to run. HENRY WHIPPLE, ROOM 14, 104 Washington-st.

\$5.000 and of the Sums to Suit. To TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$5.000 TO LOAN ON COOR COUNTY REAL LATHROP. BRYAN

DERSONAL—MAYFLOWER. SAME TIME, SAME place, Friday evening. If you cannot come send ddress to D 80, Tribune office. PERSONAL-STRAWBERRY BLONDE GENT IN grey. I saw you follow me Wednesday. Meet me at the corner of Hadison and Clark-siz. at 50 october sharp to-day. BRUNETTE, in blue.

FOR SALE-77 LOTS NEAR CORNER OF WOO and Taylor-sts., at a very great sacrifice, cash time. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

POR SALE—\$3.000 WILL PURCHASE AN ELE-Trans new 3-story brick house and lot corner of Har-vard-st. and Campbell-sv., being less than half its cost. Inquire at 386 Western-av.

POR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL, 146 DEABBORN-st.—Several first-class pleces of central located busi-ness property, improved, at figures which will net you. capitalists. 10 per cent, which is a great deal better than loaning your money out at present rates. Rents at precept are were

FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS-CHOICE BUSI For seasoner, South Side, half price. Cottage, 72 fee fround front, West Harrison-st., \$2,800. Easy terms W. E. WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE—WARRASH AV., 50 FOOT FRONT NEAR Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Kendall Build-log, southwest corner Dearborn and Washington-sts. FORSALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 22 FEBT NEAR THIR-ty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Kendall Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and so foot lots at \$500, \$1,000, and \$1,250; near schools and sepot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move in 0, 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL. POR SALE—IN RAYENSWOOD AND VICINITY neat and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy terms; boness to rent; lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent trains. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sta.

and Market-sp.

POR SALE-sico WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
from eige, sis down and 85 monthly: cheapes; proper
ty in market and shown free; abstract free; laborer
train aiready on. IRA BRCWN, 142 LaSalie-s., Room 4 POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—GOOD 2-STOP house, well, cellar, cistern, etc.; corner lot 100x13 near school, store, church, and depot, in Glencoe, 25 500. MONTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Bloc FOR MONTON CULVER, ROOM 4 Metropolitan Bloci
LOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NET
dwellings ranging in prices from \$2,500 to \$8,500
at Englewood, in Beck's Subdivision, near the Norms
School; sits a number of desirable lots adjoining thes
improvements as prices which will warrant your laves
tigation. Call at Beck's Bank, Englewood, or on H. J
GOODBICH, 125 Dearborn-st. Either of us will shot
you the preperty at any time by calling or leaving work
as above. L. W. BECK.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-BY MARSH & GRAHAM, REAL ES tate and insurance Agents, Allegan, Mich.; Cen cennial bargains in improved and unimproved farming ands, also mill property and pine lands. Correspond once solicited. POR SALE-FINE FARM, 600 ACRES, 50 MILES.
West of Chicago; one mile from railroad; \$25 per acre; small payment down. Address owner, F 98, Tribune office. FOR SALE-FARM-SO ACRES LAND IN CAR roll County, lows, at the station, for \$19; very cheap. Inquire of CHARLES HNEMEYER, 573 Twenty-sith-st., Chicago, in ty-slith-st., Chicago, III.

POB SALE—A GOOD FARM, 300 ACRES, 30 MILES
northwest of Chicago, half mile from depot; \$28
per acre; \$1,500 down. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A GOOD BRICK OR STONE FRONT house on West Side; will assume, pay part cash, and clear property. Address L, 81 Tribune office.

WANTED-WE WANT 61, 20 TO\$1, 500 OF UNimproved; at a bargain; one-third cash; north-west of Humbolt Park. J. C. CALDWELL 6 CO., 121 Dearborn-8

BUSINESS CHANCES A RARE CHANCE—A BAILROAD EATINGhouse for sale in a thriving town in Indiana doing
a good business. Good reasons for selling out. For
particulars direct to L B 392, Logansport, Ind.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INLaballe-st., Room 14. LaSalie-st., Room 14.

NOR RENT AND SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF furniture, carpets, bedding, etc., of the Starr House at Burlington, i.s., is offered for sale, and the house will be leased on reasonable terms to a good party with some means, desirous of keeping a first-class hotel. This is a good opening and money can be made in the same means of the house since Jan. 1, and any other information, furnished by applying for the aexi ten days to F. C. WHITTLESEY, Burlington, Is. POR SALE—\$300 TO \$300 CASH BUYS HALF-IN-terest in stock and business paying \$400 monthly; well established. 166 Randolph-st., Koom 20. well catabilished. 186 Randolph-st., Room 20.

TOR SALE—A STEAM FLOUR, MEAL, AND feed mill and elevator at Northampton, Mass. Has done a large and prosperous business. Death of owners makes as necessary. Good opening for a Western house to extend its business East. Address LUKE LY-MAN, Northampton, Mass.

TOR SALE—GROCKRY STORE, STOCK, FLX TURES, I horse, and wagon, doing each trade \$500 per week; destrable location. Best of reasons for selling. Address B 63, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF Ith ewner, the only harness abop at Downer's Grove, III. Phe property is valued at about \$600. Apply to F. GRESS, Downer's Grove, III.

GRESS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

MEAT MARKET POR SALE FIRST-CLASS
trade; new fixtures, good location, two teams,
de.; very cheap for cash, by E. P. COMSTOCK, Reom
40 Metropolitan Block, corner Lasselle and Randolph.

WANTED — WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH IN
Chicago a general agency for the sale of a staple
article. An energetic man, with little capital, may
make \$5,000 annually. For particulars address B. S.
MANGAM, President Hamdan Mfg. Co., 28 West
Broadway, N. Y. Dearborn-st., Room 14.

SOO CASH AND SMALL BALANCE ON TIME.

complete furnishing and fixtures of 15 rooms full of
good paying tenants; rare chance to right party.

Fronts, Size per month net; must sell; owner going
away. Call and see for yourself. as South Clark-st.

Room 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 198 and 498 East Washington st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale. A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGUSS, CAR-frigges, harness, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. WESN & CO. 192 & 194 Washington.

TOR SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, TWO FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, TWO In horses and one good family or business horse, and one good road horse; warranted kind and sound, and a trial of two days given; to be sold at a sacriface. Apply at the Drug-Store, 522 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON—WILL SKAT SIX; T as good as new; also, a Victoris phaeton; seata 4; and several good second-hand buggies of my own make; will be sold cheap, at 791 and 793 State-st. E. C. HAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien. MAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien,

TOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SIDE-BAR, BREWSter top buggy and paraness; as good as new; to be
sold for half it cos. Apply at 318 Wabsash-av.

TOR SALE—FINE BLACK CARRIAGE TEAM, 16

T hands high, safe for family use; a 6-year-old marre
yery fast; also pair chestaut mares, very pleasant roadstors. E. T. SEYMOUR, at Crossman & Co.'s Livery,
416 Bandolph.

He Randolph.

TOR SALE—A VERY FINE LIGHT ROAD-WAGon of Pennoyer's make; also, a horse, trots in 2:40,
chesp. Apply at 133 South LaSalle-st.

TOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND, LIGHT DELIVery wagon, chesp, at 258 South Canal-st,
TOR SALE—LANDAU, IN GOOD ORDER; ALSO
half-top, four-seated phaston, and several secondhand buggies. 416 West Randolph-st, WANTED-A GOOD FAMILY HORSE IN EX-change for valuable suburban lot. J. CAHILL, WANTED-THE USE OF A HORSE OR HORSE ON HORSE and buggy for the keeping; good large barn and but little diving. A party leaving the city could have believed well taken care of. Address H 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAR LOAD OF HORSES OR MULES
for farm; good size. Call at WRIGHT'S stables,
Kinzie-st. C. B. INGALLS. WANTED-HORSES-SIX GOOD MARES, 5 TO 6 years old, about 15 hands high, weight 1,000 to 1,100 pounds; must be bargains for cash. Address L 51, Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—A SIDE SPRING CONCORD, OR END spring plane box, top buggy; must be strong, in good condition, track feet 8 inches, and be cheap for cash. Address immediately SIMPSON, with Richards, Shaw, Fitch & Winslow.

10 Horses for Sale Cheap if Taken Today, as I have not got any use for them; also for sale a nice gig. 729 Madison 38.

LOST AND FOLIND.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST—\$25 REWARD—A ROPE PATTERN ROMAN gold necklace and open work cross near Northwestern Depot. COOPER, 80 LaSalle-st. ern Depot. COOPER, 80 LaSalie-st.

I OST-ON 23D OF MAY. A WHITE COW; RED ears, one cut off; one short teat. Beturn to 168 Kossuth-st., and receive reward.

I OST-ON CALIFORNIA-AV., WASHINGTON-ST., Robey-st., or Ashiand-av., a large double brass key, stamped with a figure 1. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 766 Lake-st. ably rewarded by leaving it at 766 Lake-st.

OST-WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED
Up a relvet band with sleeve button attached, in
front of 48 South Ann-st., please return it to 46 South
Ann-st. and receive reward.

OST-\$20 REWARD-ON JEFFERSON-ST., B&tween Wright and Barber-sta, by a poor widow
with four children who depend on her earnings,
\$115, done up in a piece of cloth. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving same at 225 East
Washington st. Washington-st.

Lost—85 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO 1003
Michigan-av. of a smail black-and-tan slut, lost
last evening.

M. ISSING—SINCE JUNE 6, AT 10 A. M.—A WOMAN
answering to the same of hirs. Beecher, supposed
to be insure. Any information will be thankfully received by Mr. Williams, at 318 West Randolph-st.

ceived by Mr. Williams, at 318 West Randolph-st.

CTOLEN—JUNE 4, FROM REAR OF NO. 16 COURT-land-st., one bay horse and a 3-spring wagon, Weaver; horse 7 years old, about 15 hands high; wagon-box pointed green, with yellow gearing. A liberal reward will be paid for return and conviction of thief. CHARLES EADES, 16 Courtland-st., or 39 North Union-st. Union-st.

CTOLEN -- FROM 704 WEST LAKE-ST. -- ON

N Wednesday morning-a small sorrel mare and a

s-pringed buggy. A liberal reward will be given to
any one returning the same to the above place, and no
questions asked. questions asked.

A REWARD FOR RETURN OF SORREL

D horse-with Webb halter; knee sprang; one
hind foot white; star in forehead—at WESTON & CO. 'S,
196 East Washington-at.

SEWING MACHINES. E LEGANT SEWING MACHINES.

First-class sewing machines of all kinds, makes, and styles; warranted 3 years; all attachments included, at less than haif regular rates.

THOS. H. MAITIN, 260 Wabsah-av.

FOR SALE. POR SALE—NOTICE TO STREET-RAILWAY COM-panies—The Feople's Railway bave \$2 small ope-borse cars; been in use about two years, and are now in good running condition; all have sliawson fare boxes. Will be sold cheap. For information fare w. B. RYDER, Socretary Popule's Ballway, St.

WANTED_MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

Wanted—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE CLOAK
and shawl department. Must have good city references. SCHLESSINGER & MEYER, 107 to to 111
West Madison st.

West Madison st.

Trades.

WANTED-WE WILL CONTRACT WITH TWO good wages none but good workmen, of good character and habits, need apply. Address CUMINS, NOBLE & DODGE, Dixon, III. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A CARRIAGE TRON
er on light work; none but first-class workme
wanted, Address H. L. HARRIS, Paw Paw, Mich. WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE-IRONER, IMME diately. Apply to BARROWS & CARPITO Chicago, or address DE REMER & SQUIER, Elgin, III WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER WITH has had some experience in blacksmithing Greenbay-road, between Belmont-av, and School-st. Lake View.

Lake View.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FLOORMAN HORSEabots; none but a good mechanic with sober
habits; the highest wages paid. Apply to J. KEADY,
northwest corner Eston-road and Milwauked-aw.

WANTED—25 CARPENTERS TO WORK ON THE
GEORGE O. GAENSEY, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore
Block. WANTED-TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, AT 61 WANTED-GOOD BLACKSMITH FOR ALL KINDS wagonwork and horse-shoeing. G. BRIENEN

WANTED-FOUR FIRT-CLASS FRAME MAKERS LOIDE. WANTED - CARPENTERS. APPLY EARLY. 40 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CARPENTERS
V to go a short distance in the country. Apply at
store 81 Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS;
free fave; 16 farm hands, and 5 stone quarrymen.
ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR IOWA AND
Illinois, free fave; 100 for Northern Pacific Railroad; man and wife on farm; at 23 West Randolph-st.
J. H. SPURBECK & CO., successors to C. V. Smell &
Co. Co.

WANTED-RAILROAD LABORERS: \$1.50 PER
day; saw-mill and farm hands. Apply to C. V.
SNELL, 21 West Randolph-st. Free fare.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD MEN TO LEAVE
Monday night for lows. Wares \$1.50; free fare;
office fee, \$1. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

Miscellancous.

WANTED-BYIAN OLD ESTABLISHED EASTERN manufacturing company a general agent for Illinois; goods are stable and in great demand; busines will not over \$10,000 a year; applications will be considered from parties who can give satisfactory reference as to ability, and are worthy of mercantic credit (for at least \$3,000); all applications suswered and treated condidentially. Address for 3 days, state business experience and give real name and reference, MANU PACTURES, Tribune office.

PACTURER, Tribune office.

WANTED-ANY PERSON CAN MAKE \$500 A
month selling our letter copying book; any one
that he control the copying book; any one
that it is a copying book; any one
that the copying book; any one
that it is a copying book; any one
that it is a copying to the copying
the copying the copying to the copying
the copying the character. Reversely the copy
tractive. It will brir, large returns at once. A. C.
ROWK, Cleveland, O.

WANTED-MEN SEEKING BUSINESS. IT PAYS
to sell fast-selling articles. American Kovelly
Company, 113 Reast Medison-st., Room 6.

WANTED-A FARMER. A GOOD WORKER WHO WANTED-A FARMER, A GOOD WORKER WHO understands his business, on a nice place near the city. References required, Call at 99 River-st. WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS young men, of good habits and disposition, as attendants in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the insane. Apply to D. F. BOUGHTON, Palmer House, Saturday, 8 to 12 a. m.

Apply to D. F. BUUGHTON, Paimer house, sacurarysto 12 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A
boarding-house; good wages. Apply at 76 East
Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVES, 000 TRIAL
packages, worth \$1 each, 10.5,000 mes, who wish
to engage perminently in most particular, butiness in
to engage perminently in real particular, loudings the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, III.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE MAN TO SELL ONE OF
or address G. EICHER, Commercial House, City.

WANTED—A FEW ENTERPRISING GENTLEMEN
to introduce an article of real utility. Call at No.
126 Dearborn-st. Room 10, from 9 to 11 s. m.

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WANTED-STEADY MAN WITH \$1:0 TO GO TO Louisville or Toronto; a legitimate, asfa, and profitable existence of Read Clark-sts. Conserved Washington and Clark-sts.

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WANTED-RELIABLE MEN TO SELL STATE
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WANTED GOOD GIRL OF 18 OR 20 AS NURSI for children. Apply at 884 Wabash av.; references required.

Domestics.

WANTED-AT 1630 INDIANA-AV., TWO GOOD grid, one for general housework; the other to care for children Sisters preferred. WANTED-COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 73 Park-av., West Side. W Ironer, at 73 Park-av., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework. Apply at 30 West Randotph-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK FOR RESTAU-rant; must have references. Apply at 42 South Clark-st., to-day.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL, AT 1050 PRAIRIE-ax:, prefer a young girl fond of childman; family small. Call at once. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, cook, wash, and fron, in a small family. 749
Adams-st., near Robey.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German preferred; none but a
good washer and froner need apply. Good wanges. Call
at 1027 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family at 421 Futton-st. References required, and 25 per week paid.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GEN-crain housework in a private family. Inquire at 400 West Jackson-st. Milliners.

WANTED - MILLINER: A GOOD TRIMMER; steady work. 86 South Halsted st. WANTED-NURSE GIBL TO TAKE CARE OF baby year old. Inquire at 185 South Clark-st. at WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR THE COUNTRY:
must be a neat, tidy housekeeper, one that is willing to do the work and is wanting a good house. Call to-day at No. 322 West Madison-st., from 2 to 6 o'clock p. m., second floor.

Miscellaneous WANTED-A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF RES-taurant dining-room at 684 West Lake-st.

STORAGE. TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AND merchandise in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Mon-oe-st. Money loaned. Charges lowest in the city. BOARDING AND LODGING.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-BOARD FOR use of plane. 300 with board, from \$4 to \$5 per week.

city. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with good board at 85 per week. 47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY FUR nished room to a quiet lady engaged during the lay; with or without board. 98 Very attractive rooms, with first-class locard, all modern comforts. Terms reasonable. Location de-

lightful.

21 WEST MONROK-ST. FRONT AND BACK
21 parlor (unfurnished); also, suit of two rooms,
front, with or without board. Two or three day-boardcrotaken. Private family. CREAT CENTRAL HOTEL. CORNER MARKET
J and Washington-sts. Chicago, on the European
plan; passenger elevator and all the modern liaprovements. Rooms per week \$2 and upwards.

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COOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, WELL.

Y furnished, at very reasonable rates, can be had at
Park Ridge, only 30 minutes' ride from city; also, good
stable for boarding horses if destreed. Address or apply
to J. J. LOCKWOOD, 50 Dearborn-st.

Miscellameous.

81 FIFTH-AV., KEW YORK CITY-CENTENstone, capacious rooms, central locality, excellent 2able. Refer to ASAHEL GAGE, 14 Portland Block, Chi-

TOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT PIANO. NEW, unstehless in tone and finish, standard make; low on terms to suit. 381 Oak at.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND SQUARE AND Upright Pianos. 39 years established; 75 first premiums; 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of, the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet. Davis & Co. s unrights surreme and unrivalrich and tuit in every case of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. 8 uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sta. Chicago.

Two hundred pianos and organs to rent or for sale on the most favorable terms. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sta., Chicago.

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parfor and chamber furniture in any quantity on
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CITUATION WANTED — AS CONFIDENTI.
Dookkeper, cashier, or clerk, by a middle-aged m of long experience; some money; good references and ample security. Address J. H. WILLIAMS, basement 152 LaSalle-st. INTLASAILS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GER-man); can speak and write English; would like a situation as salesman, or any position where he car make himself useful; not afraid to work, and will take amail salary. A 88, Tribune office.

amail salary. A 88, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

Cituation Wanted—By A Young Man; Understands care of horses; will accept night watchman, or would make hinself useful at anything; wages no object. Address C 90, Tribune office.

Cituation Wanted—By An ExperienceD Danish coachman and gardener with excellent recommendations, in Chicago or vicinity; speaks English fluently. Address D 50, Tribune office.

Cituation Wanted—By A Young Man (Danc) as coachman; have good references; can milk, and is not afraid of work. Address P. ADAMS, 46 Fig. 4t. OFIG-81.

CHITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL COMpressed yeast maker and distiller with some large
distiller with some large
grain without mean make 5 pounds yeast per bushel of
Evaluation of the property of the pease. Address H
50, Tribune office.

Miscellancous.
CITUATION WAYED- HY AN EXPERIENCED
by young organist. Can come well recommended; certain to give satisfaction. Address immediately, 0 51,
Tribune office. Tribune office.

Straveling salesman in the wholsale liquor trade with some good house; east furnish good references. Address H 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR given. Call at 879 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl to do general housework; best of reference given. Call at 879 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl to do general housework or kitchen work in a small private family. Apply at 113 Ontario-st., Ruom 4.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PIRST-CLASS COOK in a private boarding house; also girl to do general housework. Can give references. Call at 316 Thirty-first-st.

GITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO So do general housework in a private family. Apply or address 168 Augusta-6t.

S Work in a small American family. Apply at 71 Cottage Grove-av. Good references.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl to do general housework or second work. Call for two days at 250 Halsted-st. Best of city references given.

Call for two days at 250 Halsted-st. Best of city references given.

Nurses.

Situation Wanted—As Wet-nurse by a young and healthy English girl. Inquire at County Hospital, corner Eighteenth and Arnoid-sts.

Situation Wanted—By A Noeweglan Girl. to take care of children and assist with sewing; is willing to go to the country for the summer. Call at 808 West Monros-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS MONTH-by nurse; no objection to traveling; can give best of city references. Address D 60, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, so Milwaukee av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF reliable servants, and reliable servants in want of situations, can be suited at any time from either of my offices, sie Wabash-sv., or 60 State-st., in basement. Conducted by Mrs. BAKER.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG lady would like some light employment; willing to do anything that is lady-like and will pay. Address L. 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT-THE LARGE HOUSE CORNER RUSH and Oak-sts.; 14 rooms; in fine condition; \$50 per month; also, No. 380 Oak-st., same place; 11 rooms; cotagon fronts; \$40 per month; also, No. 544 Marshfieldav., near Ashland-av. and Taylor-st., West-Side; 11 rooms; \$25 per month. The above houses have got all modern conveniences, and are the cheapest to tunants in the city. Apply on the premises, or to PAUL J. McCORMICK, ISS South Clark-st. McCORMICK, 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE house and grounds, 80 Harvard-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-DWELLINGS IN COMPLETE ORDER, 283, and water; one on Calumet-av., 8 rooms, 855; one on Prairie-av., 7 rooms, 835, obth near Twenty-fifth-st. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block. TO RENT-BASEMENT COTTAGN 167 LINCOLNst., corner of Adams; water in both stories. Rent
\$20 per month. Also basement of 3 rooms only \$10.
Apply at 163 South Lincoln-st.

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT STONEfront house, with barn, on Wabash-av., near
Twenty-slath-st., all the modern improvements, gas
and gas fatures, etc. Price, \$50 per month. J. S.
GOULD, 68 Madison-st. O'ULD, 68 Madison et.

TO RENT-45 SOUTH PARK-AV. — MARRI. I front, 16 rooms, house furnished or unturnished very cheap. Inquire at C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE 112, 114, and 118 State-st,

TO RENT-HOUSE 104 CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-third and Twenty-tourth-st, beaue eight room cottage, east front, and one of the best location; in Chicago, Inquire of MYRON L. PEARCE, 122 Dear-born-st.

TO RENT-1120 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE HOUSE also brick house at Highland Park. Low price S. MEARS, 46 Reaper Block. Suburban.

TO RENT-AT OAK PARK-NICE TWO-STORY
house, 8 rooms, with cellar, \$15 per month. A.T.
HEMINGWAY, Boom 96, 149 LaSalle-st. TIESTINGWAY, Room 36, 149 Laballe-st.

TO RENT-WR HAYE SOME DESIRABLE HOUSE!

AS Highland Park, Highwood, and Ravinia; want oc
cupied with good families who are thinking of anburbal
home; to such will rent at nominal sum, or no rent for
next 8 months. Consult the health of children. Comand see us. MEARS & CO., 47 Reaper Block, corner
Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, 22.50 TO 127 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, Sey New Dearborn st., 2 blocks south of Fost-Office.

TO RENT-WELL LIGHTED, NICELY FURNISHde rooms, 83 per week; transients taken. Inquire
order. FOTTER, up two hights catale, 276 State-st.

TO RENT-2 ROOMS FRONT, \$20; 5 ROOMS R \$15; 3 front rooms, \$12; 3 rear rooms, \$10, State-st. Store to rent, and 5 rooms, \$10, at 188 TO RENT-ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, in private family; also now brick barn. 437 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-at. Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT-FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, in private family, for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. 4i Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE 399 MICHigan-st., cast front, near Thirteenth-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. Address D Sc. Tribune office. dress D 36, Tribune office.
To RENT-1080 WABASH-AV., LARGE FURnished front room to two gentlemen.
To RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH
or without board, Kingabary Block, Randolphst., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-SPLENDID LO
eation, opposite the Palmer House; running water
on third floor; single or en suite. Northeast corner
state and Monroe-sta, Room 16.
TO RELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE
or en suite, 15 Hubbard-court, corner Wabash-sy. WANTED-TO RENT. Wanted to Rent-4 OR 5 ROOMS ON THE Address Mes. Tribune office.

Wanted to Rent-8 The 19th office of the State of the Stat

TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM, 640 ACRES, 60 MILES northwest Chicago, I mile from railroad, for clear city property. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake 45. FOR EXCHANGE-A FINELY-IMPROVED STOCK farm, 2 miles from an important railroad town, 100 miles south of Chicago, for good improved city property and cash. J. M. HANLEY, Room 94 Mayer Block. POB EXCHANGE - WELL-LOCATED, UNIN Proved, unincumbered lots in Indianapolis for goes farming lands and city property. J. H. HANLEY, Room 24 Major Block. Room 24 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE-DOUBLE TEAM OF YOUNG trotters for clear lots wanted in a thriving suburb. Address F 49, Tribuns office.

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omes.

TO EXCHANGE—\$50,000 TOWNSHIP BONDS, Issued by one of the best counties of a Western State, for stock of goods. Address JANUARY, Tribune office. MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State at.

BED-BIOS, COCKROACHES, AND MOTHS EXterminated by contract; warranted; houses examined free; article sold. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-st.

amined free; article sold. Call or andress A. OAL-LEY, 180 East Washington-st.

COOD AGENTS CAN MAKE \$10 to \$25 PER DAY.
Staple article, wanted by every grocer in the country. Outfit, \$6.50. Call at No. 2 North-Clark-st. Room 14. J. THOMPSON.

WANTED-PEOPLE TO PURCHASE 7-SHOT FULL nickel-plated revolvers at \$2.50; Frans repeating rife, at shots in 20 seconds; \$0.5tyles of revolvers; caltalogues free. WESTEIN GUN WORKS, \$20 Dearborn-st., Chleago. H.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ PER DAY-LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND \$10 PER DAY-LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AN

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not necessary; affidavits aufficient priof; fee after decree. G. B. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unhecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1607, Chicago, III.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal everywhere; affidavits sumelent proof; residence inmaterial; fee after decree. E. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-St., Chicago, III.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED—TO ASSIST ME IN MY BU-siness; it is paying at present \$500 per month. Cap-tal required, \$3,000. Box, Tribune office. INSTRUCTION.

SETTCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE Sesson for 85 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA. Post-Office.

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AMUSEMENTS

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Rose Eytinge. "Rose Michel." New Chicago Theatre. et, between Lake and Randolph

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn, Af-ernoon, "Ridden Hand." Evening, Benefit of Rob-SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 33 A. F. AND A. Hall 122 LaSaile at. Special communication this riday) evening at 7% o'clock for work on the 3d gree. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. O. B. B.—The brethren of the Order are requested assemble at the late residence of Bro. M. Yondorf, to OSI North Wellis-H., at Jp. m., Friday, 9th inst., or the purpose of taking part in the funeral ceremo-

ate brother. IICHAEL COHEN, Pr. of Ramah Lodge. COVENANT LODGE NO. 520, A. F. & A. M.— Special communication this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-est, for work on the third Degree. Visiting brethren cordsilly invited. By when Kikik, Secretary. WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 43, R. A. M.-Special convocation this Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Com-panions cordially invited. By order of the M. S. H. P.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exthange closed at 884.

Cooler weather, with occasional showers, are the meteorological conditions laid down or this region to-day.

A bogus dispatch received vesterday on the Board of Trade in this city, to the effect that Servia had declared her independence of Turkish authority, and would immediately make a very belligerent defense, caused re-markable excitement in that turbulent congregation of commercial men. The real news was pacificatory in character, and dampened the hopes of the majority of the selfish and unthinking.

At Springfield, Ill., yesterday the cases of twepty-two persons charged with crimes trial, and not a single one of the accused parties was present. It is gratifying to note that their bonds were forfeited in each inforfeitures are sternly maintained. One lawyer telegraphed considerately that everything was all right, and that his client would come back from Omaha some time in

A meeting of the Republican Reform Club of Chicago is called for to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Municipal Reform Club. The call briefly but forcibly sets forth the situation in the invitation to Republicans who are "in favor of the nomination at Cincinnati of a candidate who shall embody the wishes of the people, and whose campaign shall be one not entirely consumed by personal explanations, ultimately result-ing in a defeat of the Republican party at the polls next fall." This is about as near the size of it as words can conveniently ex-

The Senate Appropriation Committee, in going over the Post-Office bill as it came from the House, have suggested many amendments, increasing the appropriations for Postmasters' salaries, the transportation of inland and ocean mails, etc. The increased appropriations for the purposes name ed, are, however, more than counterbalanced by the striking out of the House bill the which suspicious term is held to mean most anything in the way of dead-head postal facilities in the departments.

We invite attention to and a careful read ing of, the address, published in another column, issued by the Brisrow Club of Chicago to the Republican party. It is timely and well-considered document. It timely and well-considered document. It is full of earnest appeal founded on sober reasoning. It presents a calm statement of the actual condition of the battle-field, and the means and appliances on both sides. It warns against the evils of over-confider and directs attention to the dangerous and weak points. It tells the actual danger which threatens, and indicates how that

temerity to engage in a skirmish yesterda with Mr. BLAINE, who still wears the war paint he put on several days ago. The resmall, and had good reason to wish he had never claimed the floor on a question of privilege. He was accused by Mr. BLAINE of having stolen a copy of the latter's great speech on the currency, which was in type several weeks before it was delivered. It will be remembered that on the day the speech was delivered in the House Tarrox was on hand with a reply which was considered a remarkable off-hand effort. Blaing discovered that it was one of those impromptu speeches carefully prepared some time beore, and when the occasion was ripe for it he let fly at TARBOX and brought him down with his wings badly clipped and his nervous system generally upset. Blaine's retort had nothing to do with the merits of the question under consideration, but it was none the less a terrible squelcher on TARBOX.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and decidedly stronger, being buoyed up by warlike news from Europe. Mess pork was 30@55c per brl higher, clo ing at \$18.80 for July and \$19.00 for August. Lard was 10@37 to per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$10.90 for July and \$11.02 for August. 10e for do short clears. Lake freights were steady, at 21c for corn to Buffalo. Rail same, at \$1.054 for June and \$1.052 for which vacated the Mayor's office in May,

30%c for June and 30%c for July. Rye was 1@1c higher, at 711@72c. Barley was 1c higher, at 58c for June. Hogs were active and steady, with sales principally at \$5.80@ 5.95. Cattle were dull and heavy at \$2.50@ 5.00 for inferior to extra grades. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.871 in greenbacks at the

A dispatch from Rome to the Londo Times states that among the twenty-four new Senators recently created are two Jews,-ISAAC ARTOM and JULIO MASSARANI, -the first who have ever been raised to that honor in Italy, notwithstanding that Jews have sat in bearly all the Italian Parliaments and eleven were returned at the last elections. The first named was private secretary to the Coun CAVOUR, and the latter is Secretary of the Provincial Council of Milan, and an author of repute. The incident is notable as showing the rapid removal of the prejudices of race in Europe.

Material for another personal explanatio and brilliant dramatic performance is afforded in the testimony given yesterday before the House Judiciary Committee in the mat-ter of the Kansas Pacific bond story. Green, a lawyer who was connected with the litigation growing out of the disposition of some of the bonds, reopened that scandal by testifying in the most positive man-ner that there is something very crooked, in fact altogether irrecor and untrue, in the explanation that the transactions accredited respectively to "BLAINE," "JAMES BLAINE," and "JOEN E. BLAINE," are one and the same transaction GREEN, who is thoroughly familiar with al the legal intricacies of the subject, shows conclusively, unless his testimony shall be impeached, that the \$15,000-bond matter of BLAINE " OF " JAMES BLAINE " WAS a totally different matter from that with which JOHN E. BLAINE was identified, and that there was donation of \$15,000 in Kansas & Pacific bonds to "BLAINE" or "JAMES BLAINE," whoever that individual may prove to be.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, under the operation of the new rule which makes that Committee a privileged one so that it can report any measure at any time, like the Ways and Means Com mittee, has been instructed to report a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treas ury to issue silver coin, not exceeding \$10. 000,000 in amount, in exchange for legal as it is now exchanged, and keep the note as a special fund to be paid out in exchang for fractional currency. This is well enough so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The amount should have been placed at \$50,000,000, and it may require even more than that to meet the requirements of business. A hundred millions would be only \$2.50 per capita of the population. bucket. The last ten millions has already virtually disappeared, and currency has grow so scarce as to seriously inconvenience ness men. Owing to the popular mania that their bonds were forfeited in each in-stance, and it must have a beneficial effect if ties, and the dearth will continue until silver gets so plenty that people will not hoard it. Issuing ten millions of silver will simply be like pouring water into sand. It will disappear almost as quickly as it is distributed, and currency will then become even more scarce than it is now. Why keep millions of silver in the Tressury vaults when business is suffering for the want of it? Why pay it out in dribblets that only increase famine?

> JUDGE: M'ALLISTER'S DECISION. We print a communication from a member of the Bar, in which he discusses the policy and the law maintained by Judge McAllis TER's decision in the case of Colvin and HOYNE. We do not propose to sit in judgment on the opinion of Messrs. WILLIAMS, ROGERS, and MCALLISTER. Though Judge WILLIAMS said nothing, the inference is that e agreed with Judge McALLISTER and Jn Rogers in deciding that the election for Mayor was illegal, not merely because there was no vacancy, but because of the want of the notice required by statute for the holding of special elections. His objection that there was no vacancy is not sufficientthat had been overruled by the majority of the Court; he therefore agreed with the two other Judges in holding that the election for Mayor was void because of the want of statutory notice. That there may be no mistake in this matter, and that the election was de clared void because it was to fill a vacancy, and not an election for a full term, Judge

> MCALLISTER, in his opinion, said : Now, what is the legal rule applicable to such Now, what is the legal rule applicable to such a case? We understand the result of the authorities to be this: If the law provides for an election, and fixes the time, then, although it may impose upon certain officers the duty of giving notices, still, if not given, the time being fixed by law will be regarded as sufficient notices, and the election will be held valid, although such officers fail to give the notice directed. Such, however, is not this case.

The new charter was adopted May 3, 1875. Under that charter the offices of Mayor, City Attorney, Treasurer, City Clerk, and of the forty Aldermen, were instantly vacated. The charter provided that on the third Tuesday in April each year there should be a general election of city officers. It also provided that "at the first election under this act" the whole thirty-six Aldermen should be elected. Here, then, we have what rarely happens,—the election of a full corps of officers, including an entire new City Coun-cil. The doctrine laid down by Judge Mc-ALLISTER is, that all these offices had been vacant since the 3d of May, 1875, and that, had there been no notice given, or place named, or time fixed by the Common Council of the election of City Attorney, Treasursix Aldermen, as required by statute, the people might nevertheless have assem-bled at the usual places on the third Tuesday in April and elected all these officers, and the election would have been valid, and unobjectionable to law and to good order. But, because the people at the same time and place, on the same day, and on the same ballots which contained the names of the persons voted for for all the other offices, added the name of a person to fill the office of Mayor, which office had been notoriously vacant for a year, and of which vacancy the people were compelled to take notice, the election for Mayor was void be-cause no notice had been given thereof. Judge Cooler lays down the principle that the right to hold an election comes from the statute, and not from the notice. The no-Meats were to per lb higher, at 7c for tice is additional to, and not part of, the boxed shoulders, 9 to for do short ribs, and law. It has been decided that where a vacancy existed which the law said should be filled at the next general election, and no nofreights were unchanged. Highwines were tree was given of such special election, quiet at \$1.08\frac{1}{2} per gallon. Flour was in and only a few persons voted, the election was valid. In this case the law

cessor was elected, and then provided that the vacancy should be filled by an election. What we object to is the policy of the Elec-tion law. We have had it decided recently

that the requirement to keep a list of the persons voting, the numbering of the bal-lots, the appointment of a clerk, the return of the poll-books with the ballots, the whole verified by the clerks, and that the judges and clerks should be sworn, were all merely directory, and were not mandatory, and their on would not vitiate an election. We had it decided also that the fact that 5,000 fraudulent votes were polled and counted on one side could not change the result, because 5,000 fraudulent votes might nave been polled on the other side. Now we have the Election law further explained, that where a vacancy exists in an office, and a man is lesignated as a locum tenens to perform the duties until the vacancy is filled by an elec tion, and that it must be filled by an election,-the locum tenens, by the exercise of his temporary power, may veto any call for an election and keep himself two years in office after the law had abolished his office. The latest explanation goes further and de-clares that at an election for forty-two city officers, to fill as many offices then vacant, i did not render the election void because no notice was given as to time and place for forty-one of said offices, but as no notice was given in the other one case that other

election was void. We do not quarrel with the Courts, who merely expound the law; our objection is to the law itself—nine-tenths of its pro-visions being merely directory and not binding on any body; and another, authorizing a score or two of persons to hold an election and elect an entire City Government without notice, while 40,000 voters cannot fill a notorious vacancy so long as some petty officer refuses to give notice of the elec-

OHIO, INDIANA, AND NEW YORK. No Republican or Democrat can be so ob-livious to reason as not to understand that the battle-grounds of the Presidential elec-tion are in Ohio and Indiana, and remotely

Ohio and Indiana vote in October vote is essential to the election of the Republican President; so is that of New York. But Indiana and Ohio, especially Ohio,—by voting against the Republicar candidate in October, will decide the election : and New York and other States now counted as Republican, will follow them for TILDEN, or whoever may be the

Democratic nominee.
The delegations to Cincinnati—from Illinois 42, Iowa 22, Nebraska 6, total 70-represent States that will vote as certainly for any other Republican candidate as they will for BLAINE. But should these delegations undertake to force BLAINE upon the State of New York, Ohio, and Indiana against the judgment and protests of those States, what will they accomplish but render the result in those important States extremely doubt-

ful?
Mr. Blaine has no following in Ohio, Indiana, or New York. He had no local sup-port before the recent revelations, and has less now. The delegates from Ohio frankly declare that it is not possible to carry that State for BLAINE. If he fail to carry Ohio in October, what chance can he have to carry New York in November? It will require strong man to carry New York at the best, even with a Republican victory in Ohio in October. It is a Democratic State, and can only be carried by the most perfect union of every element in the Republican party. Even Grant failed to carry New York in 1868, when he was at the height of his pop-

Is it fair, therefore, for Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska to force a candidate upon these three States, when it is morally certain that by so doing they lose these States to the Republicans, and give the Presidency to the cratic party?

CALDWELL AS A WITNESS.

WELL'S cable-dispatch, Mr. KNOTT replied that he had not suppressed it, but was trying to find out whether it was a genuine dispatch or a put-up job. He might have added, if he had had his wits about him, that one reason for supposing it bogus was, that it contained a glaring falsehood.

The CALDWELL telegram was received by KNOTT on Thursday, June 1, and is as fol-

lows:

To the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington: Have just read in New York papers Scorr's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Railroad bonds, directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railway contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Car nake affidavit to this effect, and mail it if des JOSIAH CALDWELL.

Mark the words in italics. He (CALDWELL)

never gave BLAINE any Fort Smith Railroad

bonds, directly or otherwise. While this precious telegram was making its way through the dark waters of the deep blue sea, to-wit: on Thursday, June 1, the witness Mulligan was undergoing examination in the Committee-room, and was read-ing, from a memorandum-book in the handwriting of James G. Blaine, the narration of Mr. CALDWELL'S and Mr. FISHEB'S transactions with Mr. BLAINE in Fort Smith Railroad bonds. We extract the following paragraphs

from the testimony: Witness, in further answer to questions, said there was one letter in the package where BLAINE told Mr. FISHER how much was due on these bonds. He told him he had received \$55,000 of bon He told him he had received \$55,000 of bonds from him, and \$20,000 from Caldwell on an outside matter,—that is, \$35,000 of bonds on Fishier's account as percentage that he was to get upon those sales of bonds to which I testified yesterday, and the \$20,000 bonds which he got from Caldwell.

Q.—The two sums making in the aggregate \$75,000 of bonds? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Blatter, O. What were the bonds that

By Mr. Blaine: Q.—What were the bonds that went to the Maine parties? What denomination of bonds were they,—land-grant or first-mortgage

A. [Referring to the memorandum]-I can tell A. [Referring to the memorandum]—I can tell you, sir, and I presume you won't dispute it, because it is in your own handwriting. [Producing memorandum-booklabeled "Warren Fisher, Jr., private," which he handed to the Chairman.] There are all the parties' names, if you want them.
You can have the whole history now. By the Chairman; Q -In whose handwriting is

A. -JANES G. BLAINE'S. Further testimony, aided by the memo randum-book in BLAINE's handwriting, went to show that BLAINE received for himself \$32,500 of first-mortgage bonds, and \$130,-000 of land-grant bonds, minus \$36,000 still

due to him, but not yet delivered. It appears from the foregoing that, if the London cable-dispatch signed by Josian CALDWELL was genuine, it was false in stating that he (CALDWELL) had never given BLAINE any bonds at all, directly or indirectly; for it was shown, simultaneously with the receipt of the dispatch, and not denied by BLAINE, that CALDWELL had given him \$20,000 of these identical bonds,-Corn closed je higher, at 46c for 1875, directed that the incumbent should ex-or July. Oats closed je higher, at ercese the powers of the office until his suc- shown in one of his letters to Figure on the

score of his having saved their land-grant for them on the last night of the session. If Mr. Caldwell had been in Washington (intead of London), where he cou known what testimony, and what kind of testimony, had already been furnished on the subject, he would have stopped short after confirming the testimony of Tom Scott; but, in his haste and ignorance, he overdid the thing, and, by telling an un-truth, neutralized the value of the preceding portion of his testimony, and made Mr. BLAINE's case considerably worse than it was sefore. He outran Scorr so far that he has even impaired the value of the latter's testinony, which had no strength to spare be fore. Mr. CALDWELL as a witness can step down and out.

COLVIN'S LATEST TRICK.

The fictitious case made up for the Criminal Court by Acting-Mayor Colvin and a friend of his named STEEL (a city contractor. the way) is receiving such probing that i is not likely it can attain the object for which t was instituted. It is pretended that this ase was agreed upon in order to defeat any effort that Mr. Hoyng might make to take an appeal later in the day, and so postpone a Supreme Court decision for several months The pretense is transparently silly. If Mr. Horns had entertained the slightest notion of appealing he would have done so immelistely, in order to keep city matters in state que and leave him in actual possesion of the ffice of Mayor pending the appeal. But Mr HOYNE said from the beginning that he had no intention of appealing, and his lawyers have reiterated that determination over and over again. There is not a shadow of excuse for Colvin's attorneys to suspect any appeal on the part of Mr. Hoyne, wh is only too willing personally to be relieved by a judicial tribunal of the uncongenial duty of pressing his claim to the office any further If, then, the fear of an appeal by Horne i not the moving cause of this fictitious suit we are at a loss to explain it on any othe round than the hope that the Supreme Court, on an ex-parte statement of the cas not genuinely contested on the part of the people, will affirm Colvin's claim to hold the e until April, 1877, and so defeat the special election which the Council will call a soon as the filibustering of Colvin and his friends in the Council shall have ceased.

This was an ingenious scheme, but there is prospect that it will be defeated by the n the record, which Judge Moore now in charge of the Criminal Court, though essly permitted to pass. In order to avoid the rule of the Supreme Court which forbids carrying up a case begun within ten days of the commencement of the term, the fickious STEEL-COLVIN information was permitted to be dated back to May 26, though actually filed June 6. This was done under a rule of law known as nunc pro tune, which means sim-ply that a record may be made now that night to have been made then. The theory s that the interests of no party should b prejudiced by the neglect of the Court. Thus he sickness of the Judge might delay the endering of a verdict, or the neglect of a Clerk might postpone the entry thereof, in such a way as to affect the rights of one of the parties to a suit; in that case the record may be dated back by direction of the Court so as to restore the injured party to his original rights. But there is no such emergency in the present case. The STEEL quowarrante was not begun May 26, and could not have been so begun, since Mr. Hoyne was in actual possession of the office of Mayor at that time and Mr. Colvin was in no sense exercising the privileges and functions thereof. It would be absurd, therefore, to file an information asking by what right Colvin assumed to exercise the functions of the office when as a matter of fact, he was doing no such thing. Judge Moore will necessarily admit that he erred in permitting such a record to be made up, and we are much mistaken if he shall not himself take steps to correct it or When Mr. BLAINE wound up his recent dis-play of pyrotechnics by asking Mr. PROCTOR to the Supreme Court. The rights of the people cannot be jeopardized by the falsification of a record in a fictitious proceeding; and the conviction of this may perhaps in

duce Colvin's attorneys to abandon the pro-

posed appeal. If not, then Judge Moors should relieve himself of all complicity in

the matter by correcting the error which he

probably made by inadvertence, and certainly in all innocence. THAT ARKANSAS RAILROAD LEGISLATION Mr. BLAINE was exceedingly anxious that Messrs. FISHER and CALDWELL should under stand fully how much service he had render ed the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company by first suggesting the means for saving the bill for a renewal of their landgrant, and then so ruling, as Speaker of the House, as to kill the JULIAN amendment which would have defeated the bill in the Senate. Mr. BLAINE did all this at the time he was seeking to get from Mr. CALDWELL a definite arrangement for some of the bonds in this road. That arrangement was subsequently, made in such a manner that BLAINE, by inducing some of his friends to buy bonds, received for himwithout paying for them \$32,500 of the first-mortgage bonds and \$130,000 and-grant bonds, the value of which was supposed to have been materially enhanced by the passage of the bill for the renewal of the land-grant, the sole and entire credit for which is claimed by Mr. BLAINE. So anxious was he that FISHER and CALDWELL should fully appreciate the service he had done, that he wrote two letters explaining it on Oct. 4, 1869. In the first he explained the nature of the service, and desired FISHER to inform CALDWELL that he (BLAINE) had thus done him "a great favor." As if fearing that this etter was not sufficiently explicit, BLAINE, a few hours later, sent FISHER a copy of the Congressional Globe containing a full account

Tew hours later, sent FISHER a copy of the Congressional Globe containing a full account of the proceedings, and wrote him a second letter, which we subjoin after having italicized the most significant passages:

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 4, 1869.—My Dear Mr. Fisher: Find inclosed contracts of the parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. I inclose you a part of the Congressional Globe of April 9, containing the point to which I referred at some length in my previous letter of to-day. You will find it of interest to read it over and see what a narrow secape your bill made on the last night of the session. Of course it was my plain duty to make the ruling when the point was once raised. If the Arkansas men had not, however, happened to come to me when at their wits' end and in despair, the bill would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least post-poned for a year. I thought the point would interest both you and Caldwell, though occurring before either of you engaged in the enterprise. I beg you tou understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter. But your conduct toward me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and of course I have naturally come to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utwost to that end. I the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to that end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is the definite and expressed arrangement with Mr. Cald-wall. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has

ised me, but I do not get a definite underpromised me, but I do not get a cumit unous standing with him, as I have with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall then have an op-portunity to talk the matter over fully with you. I am disposed to think that whatever I do must really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs W. P., Jr., Esq.
In considering this letter the following

points should be remembered: (1) That it is an old and common Congressional trick to rush through the last night of the session special legislation that would not bear the BLAINE insists that if it had not been for his agency as Speaker in suggesting the plan of operations the bill for the renewal of the grant would have been lost; (3) that he reninds FISHER of the "unbounded liberality" the latter had always shown him as a means to secure more "unbounded liberality" in the future; (4) that CALDWELL had already promised BLAINE an interest in the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad which BLAINE had aided so much; and (5) that BLAINE was so anxious to secure this interes that he repeated over and over again his claims to special favor, and went to Boston a few days later to arrange matters. How matters were arranged was told in BLAINE'S own handwriting in FISHEB's memoran book produced by MULLIGAN, showing BLAINE to have received \$32,500 in first-mortgage bonds and \$130,000 in land-grant bonds without paying for them.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

The New York Times is not satisfied with Secretary Robeson's defense of himself, although he made a pretty good showing, and wants him to explain the sudden control of wealth which his bank-accounts show. Inasmuch as Mr. Robeson had no important financial relations with any institution before his appointment, and was worth nothing when appointed, the request for him to rise and explain is a very natural one. Mr. Robeson's appointment dates from June 25, 1869. At that time, as the testimony shows, he was worth next to nothing, and had the general reputation of being a very poor man among those who knew him best. Now let us see how the poor man thrived after his appointment. From July to December 1869, there were placed to his credit in the National Bank of Camden \$17,-887 in checks and notes of the Car-TELS. In 1870 and 1871. items to the amount of \$22,176 were entered to his credit in the same bank. From April 1872, to Sept. 16, 1873, Robeson's bank-ac count was with JAY COOKE & Co. in Washington, and his deposit through this period footed up \$58,084. When JAY COOKE & Co. failed, he transferred his account to DREXEL Mosgan & Co., and during the fall of 1873 his deposits, it is stated, exceeded \$40,000. with Riggs & Co. and the First National Bank of Washington, but the amount of his credits with these banks is not stated. Mr. Robeson's income as Secretary cannot account for these large sums, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$150,000, and he cannot have had while Secretary legitimate oppor tunities of swelling his income so hands ly. It is therefore highly important that Mr. Robeson should make a categorical statement of his receipts and the sources whence they came in order to relieve himself from the painful suspicion that he obtained these larger amounts in some manner which is not legitmate,—a suspicion which is emphasized by the fact that he had nothing when he received his appointment, and never was troubled with bank accounts before it. There is an average of bank deposits of \$30,000 per annum, through a period of five years, that is known. Rumor says there is

OBITUARY.

still more that is not known. Where did

the deposits come from?

The cable a day or two since announced the death of Count Antoine Rudolphe Apponyi, who had become famous as one of the last of elder METTER a member of a Magyar family, and remained in Italy until he received an appointment in the Austrian service, being first accredited to a petry German Court, and then to the Grand Du Court at Florence. He was next promoted to the head of the Austrian Legation at Ro where he remained until 1824, when he was sent to London. He became most famous as Am-bassador at Paris, being accredited to the Court of Charles X., retaining his position through the of Charles X., retaining his position through the reign of Louis Phillippe, and returning to Austria in 1849, after a term of twenty years' service. His last public appearance in European diplomacy was at the London Conference of 1860, which attempted to settle the Schleswig-

Holstein question.
OTHER DEATHS. Among other deaths recently reported are French painter, who was equally celebrated as a Communist; GEORGE ALLEN, Professor of the Dead Languages in the University of Pennsyl-vania, who was married in 1831 to MARY HAN-COCK WITTINGTON, a descendent of JOHN HAN-COCK, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON; Col. PHILIP AUGUSTUS STOCKTON, of Newbort, R. , at one time in the United States Naval Ser vice, for some years Consul at Dresden, and at the time of his death President of the Newport Club; the Hon. HIRAM H. ROBERTS, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year; and Prof. CHRISTIAN LASSEN, the NESTOR of European Sanskritists, who has contributed to Sanskrit philology a new edition of the Bhagavadgita, with valuable additional notes; critical editions of the Sankhyakarika, the first act of the drama Malatimadhava, the Gitagorinda, in a Sanskrit anthology, elaborate cri isms of Bopp's greater Sanskrit Grammar, and BOHTLINGE'S edition of Panini, and "Indische Alterthumskunde" (4 vols., 1843-1861), a critical history of India and Indian civilization down to the ascendency of the Mohammedan power, comprising also those countries and islands to which Indian influence extended. He was also one of the pioneers in the deciphering of cuneiform inscriptions.

the drawing of one of the HANKINS brothers as a petit juror in the Criminal Court do not jus-tify the comment made in Thursday's issue. It appears that in the regular course of drawing or jurors the name of JEFF HANKINS, which appears on the poll-lists, was drawn. Judge Moore, on learning that this man was a gambler, promptly excused him from jury service.
Unfortunately it is not true that one of the
Hankins brothers is under indictment as keeper of a gambling-house; it ought to be true,

The Journal remarks that-THE TRIBUNE seems quite lost to a sense of fair-ness in its hostility [?] to Mr. Blains. It repub-ishes parts of editorials from other papers origi-nally published during the time he was under s

when did he emerge from under that "cloud"? Was it when he read those letters to Fishers, in Congress last Monday? Those letters prove more than ever was charged against him during the period when he was "underly and " I to the regulations contained in der a cloud." It is the revelations contained in them that has created in the mind of The Tribune what the Journal miscalls "hostility to Mr. BLAINE." The feeling is one of apprehension and solicitude, and not at all of hostility. The Tribune looks at the effect of those letters in the Presilooks at the effect of those letters in the Presi-dential struggle. What effect will they have on

the campaign in Ohio and Indiana? Will they strengthen or weaken BLAINE in those States at the October election? They will constitute BLAINE's platform in the campaign; and, if those close and doubtful States are lost, or if Ohio is lost in the October election, the game is Ohlo is lost in the October election, the game is up, and the fight in November is lost. The Tribung is independent enough of partisan machine trammels to speak the truth fearlessly of Mr. Blaine or any other candidate, as it holds the success of the Republican party of infinitely greater importance than the gratification of any man's political ambition to be President.

It is a little amusing at least to see the Jour nal assume dogmatic and ex-cathedra airs for BLAINE, and reprove other papers for advocating Bristow, calling them "dictatorial." The Journal sees motes in other people's eyes, out not beams in its own. PERSONAL.

Mme. Ristort is studying Lady Macbeth in En-Fran Lucca has been nominated cantatrice of the

mperial Court at Vienna.

John M. Francis, ex-Minister to Greece, says

A piece of gossip which the "reckless and sen-sational" press seems glad to get hold of is the state-ment that Ulysses Grant, Jr., is engaged to marry a Boston lady now traveling in Europe, name not

Consul at Florence, he is glad to be Consul at Car-diff, Wales, and if he couldn't have the latter office he would doubtless accept an honorarium still A daughter of D. H. Hill and a nephew of Stone wall Jackson were lately married at Charlotte, N. C. The groom's name is Thomas J. Arnold. There will be good Rebel blood flowing in the veins

One result of the Prince of Wales' visit to India will be the substitution of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian for the Latin and Greek classics at Oxford,

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is one of those dele gates to Cincinnati who would not vote for Bristow under any circumstances. Naturally! James F. Wilson and Grenville M. Dodge (otherwise known as "Artful Dodger") are Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and hunt in couples.

Competition has begun in Paris for the prize pro

1,500 francs will be given to the family which, being the most numerous, has received the best education. All information furnished by the dif-ferent competitors will be kept strictly secret. When Olive Logan quarrels with the Times she will write a letter to THE TRIBUNE declaring that she has heard "a well-informed gentleman" say that the Evening Telegraph was a failure from the start, and that the profits of the morning paper did not suffice to pay the losses of the evening edition.

One of the Indian Princes who came to Calcutta to meet the Prince of Wales died the other day from hard drink. This was the young Maharajah of Put-tinia. When he was 10 years old he succeeded to an income of \$2,500,000 a year, and he died at the

age of 24, worn out by dissipation. His two great passions were buying jewels and getting drunk. passions were onlying lewers and getting druns.

The Duke of Edinburg attained his rank as Captain on the 6th of February, 1886, without having held the rank of Commander, and is thus over ten years' standing as a Post-Captain. His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, which is to take place in a few weeks, is not without precedent, as King William IV. was promoted in the same manner. As poet-laureate, Mr. Tennyson earns his \$1,000 a year and his pipe of sherry very easily. There is much comment on his failure to furnish the usual machine-poetry in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' return from India. Ill-will or in-

dolence is the only reason that can be assigned fo als neglect.
Sir Charles Reed, the British Commissions
Department of the Center the Educational Department of the Centennial show, has recovered a pocketbook recently lost of stolen which contained autographs of King Henry VIII. and Lady Jane Seymour, two or three old notes of great historical interest, a letter from George Peabody, and many other objects of price-

The rural editor who is so much agitated by head-line that recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE,

"What Shall We Do with Oneself," etc.,—evidently has small experience in the business. When he grows older he will understand the boundless capacity of the intelligent compositor to set up
"we" for "one." It is a favorite pastime of the
compositor to commit this particular atrocity.

Mr. C. B. Farwell, ex-Congressman from the
Third District, will work hard for Wheeler at Cin-

Mr. C. B. Farwell, ex-Congressman from the Third District, will work hard for Wheeler at Cin-cinnati, if Blaine should be laid on the shelf. It is no secret that Mr. Farwell's personal preference has been in favor of Wheeler all the time. Blaine was his second choice, but he "bowed to the will of the people." This "personal preference" comes in very conveniently now that Blaine has been deward.

Messrs. William McKee and Con Magnire were treated to a musical entertainment in prison by several of their friends Monday afternoon. The celebrated Owl Club furnished the music, singing such familiar songs as "Go Away, Ole Man," "Old Black Joe," and "Larboard Watch." Con Maguire was bitterly disappointed because the mu-sical people could not give a proper rendering of "Hold the Fort." He wanted suitable bracing up

"Hold the Fort." He wanted suitable bracing up to keep him from breaking out of prison.

James W. Myers, once known in the United States as a clown, but of late years the proprietor of a European circus, boasts of his intimacy with the King of Italy. He shows a watch inscribed "To James W. Myers, from Victor Emanuel, King of Italy," and tells the following story: "Why, that time my lions died in Berlin, and I knew the Emperor was coming to see the show. I knew the Emperor was coming to see the show, I telegraphed to the King, knowing he had just received a valuable lot of lions as a present, and told him I must either borrow, buy, or steal them. By the next conveyance they came on to me, and were as fine animals as the Berliners ever saw."

as fine animals as the Berliners ever saw."

Jacques Offenbach, in his flippant and imaginative way, writes a description of a storm at sea for the Paris Figaro. "At the very worst of the storm," he says, "when people were saying their prayers and commending their souls to God, a little American girl said to her sister: 'Sister, you really ought to try and got down and fetch me my pretty little hat; I want to die in all my fine things!" 'Shall we bring up your gloves, too' quietly rejoined the younger." The young American girl evidently had more courage and good sense than her fellow-passengers, and wished to reassure them by appearing perfectly calm and self-possessed; this is the secret of her action.

The dawning of a great scandal is visible in self-possessed; this is the secret of her action.

The dawning of a great scapdal is visible in Parisian society. Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt, the favorite actress of the Comedie Francais, has on exhibition in this year's salon a group entitled "After the Tempest." Envious rivals allege that some complaisant sculptor has executed all the important portions of the work, and left the lady to add the finishing touches. But, this question aside, there is a growing apprehension that the group, which really has no particular merit, will carry off one of the first prives, if not the medically does. one of the first prizes, if not the medsille d'hon-neur itself, owing to the powerful influence of Mademoiselle's "protector," who is as unscrupn-lous as he is powerful. This would cause a revolt and a demonstration of no small proportions, at-though one that would be conducted without visible weapons or means of offense.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. Thomas Smith and party, Baltimore; A. F. Houlder, Liverpool; A. Me D. Balley, Pittsburg; Joseph Welsh, Shanghai, China; Anthony Force and J. Burnett, Montreal; E. Gorhde, Wiesbaden, Germany; A. G. Cubillas, A. Brille, and N. Graff, Mexico; J. S. Early and S. W. Holt, Virginia: L. A. Parisipe and M. Graff. HOTEL ARRIVALS. Brille, and N. Graff, Mexico; J. S. Early and S. W. Holt, Virginia; L. A. Parisine and H. Polaska, Trieste, Austria... Grand Pacific-Maj. L. M. Buford, Rock Island; W. P. Robinson, St. Louis; J. M. Osborn, Toledo; E. D. Chadick, Texas; S. P. Bonkins, Mahama, Judge W. T. Honkins, M. Honkins, M. Honkins, M. Honkins, M. R. Honkins, M. Honkins, Buford, Rock Island; W. P. Robinson, St. Lonis; J. M. Osborn, Toledo; E. D. Chadick, Texas; S. W. Fordyce, Alabama; Judge W. T. Hopkins, Morris; G. J. Lydecker, United States Army; Boynton Leach, United States Navy; J.-D. Roper, Springfield; Daniel Lamb, Fond du Lac; W. J. McKinnie, Cleveland; J. D. Griswold, Buffalo; S. P. Purmly and H. C. Parmly, New Orleans; the Hon. L. H. Foote, Sacramento, Cal... Tremont House, W. W. Pantland, Morton House, Grand Rapids; the Hon. J. H. Calkins, Galesburg; Dr. J. N. Converse, Nebraska; Senator R. L. Tobey, New York; the Hon. William Walsh, County Clerk, Kings County, N. Y.; R. B. Robinson, London, Eng.; Prof. A. A. Griffith, Freeport; Col. J. M. Kddy, Omaha; A. M. Pott, Winona; the Hon. J. W. Eddy, Millington; Henry Miller, Sacramento, Cal... Sherman House—The Hon. J. L. Hawes, Kalamazoo; the Hon. George Anoskopf, Richland, Wis.; Judge H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; the Hon. E. L. Merritt, Springfeld Register; M. D. Beecher, Delavan, Wis.; W. H. Horner, St. Louis; the Hon. Henry Baetz, Milwankee... Gardner House—T. N. Poster, Baltimore; O. P. Myers, New York; S. W. Devries, Baltimore; G. L. Howes and Party, Montreal; L. D. Randall, Dnbuque; M. L. Custer, New York; C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St. Louis; J. A. Crawford, New York: C. C. Merril, St.

WHISKY.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Cullerton Trial.

Mayor Colvin Appears as a Witness for the Government,

And Swears Cullerton Says He Opposed Him Because He Was Promised Immunity.

The Testimony for the Defense Win Be Concluded To-Day.

The New Orleans Invertigation Has Strong Odor of Whisky

THE PROSECUTION

GAUGER CORD.

The United States Court was honored with The United States Court was honored with the presence of Acting-Mayor Colvin and Thomas Hoyne, late Mayor of Chicago, yester-day morning. The former was present ready to serve the United States Government in the Cul-lerton case. The latter came in without any special object in view other than that of cur-oalty to see what was done, and perhaps to bear sity to see what was done, and perhaps to her what the great Hold-On would have to say. what the great Hold-On would have to say.

After disposing of a batch of civil motions, the
Cullerton case was resumed, J. S. Cord being
put on the stand. His cross-examination was
continued by Judge Leffingwell, and his testi-

continued by Judge Leiningwell, and his testimony was as follows:

I made a mental reservation in taking these
oaths. I knew I was acting in bad faith with
the Government. I could take the old oath
more easily than the new one. I didn't like to ake these false oaths, but I had to when I die

this crooked business.

Several Gauger's returns were produced and dentified by the witness as his own. Some were

tinued:
I didn't take the oath in all these returns. I signed them and handed then over to the officers. It was part of the pregramme, if the officer required it, to swear to it whether it was true or not. I reserved all I could in taking

officer required it, to swear to il whether it was true or not. I reserved all I could in taking these oaths.

I was on the Texas Pacific Railroad before I came here. Was agent for the King Bridge Company before that. Tom Scott seemed to stop the Pacific at Dallas, and the Bridge Company busted up. Before that I was looking around the country, and had no permanent business. Before that I was in Chdyenne, trading and doing a little in your profession—the law. I practiced law before that in California. I was admitted in California in 1859 and commenced the practice at Napa City.

Cullerton and I were assigned to the Illinois in conjunction. I was crooked most of the time I was in the business. I received several thousand dollars during the time. I went to New York, Liverpool, London, and Paris. I had no communications from Chicago. I got news from the papers as to what was going on here. I got no definite information by letters. I had no business in Paris. I had contemplated visiting Europe for a great many years, and I thought this was prepably as good a chance as I would ever get, Laughter. I I traveled incog., under the name of Cook. On my return I landed at Quebec. I came to Detroit before I came back to Chicago. I did not stop at Detroit, because I had a room at the hotel in Windsor, and it was much more pleasant there. [Laughter.] I did not come here right off because I was not sure whether I was indicted or not, and I didn't care to risk anything.

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Redirect—By Mr. Boutell: I got about \$800 from the Illinois; that was for July and August, 1874, and April, 1875. I guess each of us got about \$300 apiece for April. I don't remember who handed me the money. My best recollection is that Robinson paid me \$75 at the distillery. The rest was paid at the rectifying house. The clerk handed me the money in sealed envelopes. I can't recall his name. I inquired about Hoyt in Canada, but could hear nothing from him. Minty is in Scotland, I believe. I had no difficulty with them in reference to these oaths. When the reports were crooked I tried to get out of swearing to them. Hoyt and Minty would fill out the jurat without my swearing to the return.

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The cross-examination of this witness was waived, and the Government called on

The cross-examination of this witness was waived, and the Government called on MAYOR COLVIN, who smillingly walked to the front, deposited his black tile on the railing, and took the witness' chair. He became the observed of all observers. In response to Mr. Ayer's interrogations he opened his mouth and spake, the opportunity for self-justification delighting him immensely. The testimony was as follows:

Mr. Ayer-You are at present, Mr. Colvin, the Mayor, or Acting-Mayor, of the City of Chicago, are you not? A.—I am, sir.

Q.—How long have you held that position? A.—Since the lat day of December, 1873.

Q.—Do you know the defendant, Mr. Cullerton? A.—I do, sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him since 1873.

Q.—Was he a member of the Board of Aldermen? A.—He was elected the same year I was elected Mayor,—in the year 1873.

Q.—Was he a member of it still. He was re-elected at the last election.

Q.—When was that new city charter adopted, Mr. Colvin? A.—On the 23d of April, 1875.

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been a controversy. The simple points this. There don't seem to be much question about the Aldermen. The main question was the re-election of Mayor.

Q.—What position did Mr. Cullerton take in the Council in reference to that question?

Judge Leffingwell—If the Court please, I don't see the materiality of this evidence.

The Court—If the counsel will state his objections it will probably be more obvious.

Mr. Ayer—If the Court please, this is only an introductory. It is necessary to ask these questions to show the point of a conversation.

The Court—Very well. The jury will consider that this is merely introductory.

Mr. Ayer—What position did Mr. Cullerton take in that controversy? A.—In the controversy at first he took the position against calling the election; then ee identified himself with the other side.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot tell exactly. It was only a few days before the election—among the last few meetings we had upon the subject.

Q.—When was the election? A.—On the 18th of last April.

Q.—When was the election? A.—On the 18th of last April.

Q.—Then up to a short time before the election was held, he was, as I understand you, opposed to inserting in the call the notice of the election of mayor? A.—Yes, sir, he was opposed to it, as I always had so understood it.

Q.—What were his/relations to you up to this time? A.—He had always professed to be very friendly. We never had any relations between us that were unfriendly as far as any personal matters were concerned. About this time he took another shoot, and went off for calling the election instead of opposing it. That's all.

Q.—After he had changed front, if I may so call it, will you state whether you had any conversation in regard to it? A.—I had. He came to call on me.

On me.

THE CONVERSATION.

Q.—Now state the circumstances and what occurred? A.—Well, he came to me and stated to me one time in my office—

Judge Leffingwell—Mr. Ayer, is that in the introductory. Mr. Ayer-No, sir. This is coming right to the

Mr. Ayer—No, sir. This is coming right to the point.

Judge Leffingwell—Then I object to it.

The Court—The evidence can or received, and it can be determined if it is germane to the issue after it has been stated. The defendant's own statements are admissable.

Mr. Colvin—He came to me by way of explanation, and said to me that it was necessary for him to take that course in order to protect himself in regard to these whisky cases. I said to him, "The east you could have done would have been to have come to me and told me you were about to take that course," I told him that I never was more surprised in my life than when I heard that his you was for calling an election. I teld him that I did not believe that his course would make any difference to the Government.

Q.—What was his language? A.—He said he could not come and tell me himself, but sent a friend. I told him that friend did not put in an appearance. I said i would have found no fault if he had sent me some one to tell me how he stood. I told him it looked as though he had tried to spring a trap on me. I said to Mr. Cullerton, "If it turns out so, all right, but I have no confidence in it."

Q.—What was his language to you? A.—His language was, that he had heen offered immunity if

ays before the election, when he identifie m the other side.

Q.—Did he give you any other reason sourse? A.—He gave me no other reason Q.—Did he tell you who had promised munity? A.—No, sir; nor I did not ask must not any of my business, and I did not say the second s

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Leffingwell: Where was this ton? A.—In the Mayor's office in the tion? A.—In the mayor the day? A.—In the day? A.—In the day.

the day.

Q.—Do you reconject the day of the way. think it was a day or two arter his voiceved for cailing the election—the very day think, he came in one morning between y-clock. I was sitting at my desk when y

priciock. I was sitting at my desk when tonversation.

Q.—He did not tell who had promised manity? A.—No, sir; not at all.

Q.—Nor how he was going to get infut to my state—I want to have this thing appear is—that when I had been inquired of why had been against me, I assigned this reast times—that was the reason he gave to my friends this.

Q.—Your relations with him were ver up to this time? A.—Always pleasant before the light of the proposition of the propositio

at the same time every man has a right ipleases.

— what is your politics? A.—My polymer of the every development of the

Q.—Wasn't he elected on that ticket to ell? A.—I can't say, sir. I supposed slected on the people's ticket in 1873.
Q.—This same party you belong to?

Q.—This same party you belong to?

It.
Q.—The party that has no politics?
what they call it, and that's what I call it.
Q.—Since this trouble has originated to your right to hold the office of Mayo city upon the vote that was lost in the Codering a special election, you say Ald. changed front? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—How often was such a proposition Council? A.—Several times. I don't recume to times.
Q.—How many times was it voted upor Council? A.—I don't recollect. There eral meetings. I believe the last meetin the very last Monday night before the ele Q.—Do you recollect whether that pay was voted on more than once? A.—It is been two or three times. I remember it feated, and he identified himself agains know the first time it was defeated word me that he had voted against me. A came down stairs and told me Cullerton he ell his vote against me. I know I was warprised.

Q.—Was there a vote upon the main

moved by one member upon think there was.

Q.—That vote upon the reconsideration ried, of course? A.—I think there was so that sort.

Q.—Then the same proposition was a mitted and voted upon? A.—I think so.

Q.—How did Callerton vote upon the A.—I can't tell you positively about the member he recorded his vote against members have a second members have A.—I can't tell you positively about the member he recorded his vote against melways counted him in with us against election. I thought so, and our friend possidered it in that way. We were a garprised when we heard of it.

Q.—Is it customary for the Aldermen a to go and consult you as to how they are vote? A.—Not at all. But I did consult to asy that there was a great deal of cauce consulting and laboring, and a pretty str. All the newspapers and a portion of the Council were against me, and I made the strong as I could, and I generally success Q.—You had a great deal of feeling on ject, had you not? A.—I had some, of e.—You believed you were right? A. did think I was right then, and I think I now.

did think I was right then, and I think I now.

Q. —And you were quite sensitive on the A.—I suppose everybody would be more under the circumstances.

Q. —Cullerton is still a member of the Chenot? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And all through this controversy against you, and voted against your rigunderstood it to be? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are the acting Mayor of the preside at the Council meetings? A.—Ye Q.—And. Cullerton has caused you so in the Council, and does yet, does be Well, yes; he don't allow me "to pa (Laughter.)

Q.—He is an active man in the Council, A.—Yes. He made a good deal of a splulast night. [Laughter.] He generally work in when he wants to. [Laughter.]

last night. [Laughter.] He generally work in when he wants to. [Laughter.] POLITICAL, NOT PERSONAL. Q.—And your feelings toward him ar pleasant as they have been? A.—Alis about it was I believed I was right in regarcharter and the ruling of the Counc thought Ald. Cullerton knew that, and yene into a position that was unpleasant for Q.—But you don't feel unfriendly to his All I feel against Mr. Cullerton is in polyect to him politically. I would not have of his head. I would not make a stateme this Court or this jury that would in any wow or injure Ald. Cullerton. No, sir! Ghat I should do so. When a man's peace erty are at stake, I tell you I don't take it tion against any man living. Politically, go at him if I got a chance, that's all.

Q.—How did the Government come int sion of this information? A.—Oh, I told with parties. I told it a hundred times.

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ally, about that and o'clock there are Q.—At the hour of 10 o'clock there are

eally, about that time, was there not? Awas.
Q.—At the hour of 10 o'clock there are great number of people about the office, not? A.—Usually; yos, sir. There didn to be any one at that time there that I re I do not know but there were one or twe sen in the office, perhaps, at the time talking. It was but a moment.
Q.—Don't you recoilect, Mr. Colvin, tha lerton said to you, soon after the vote yellist one principal ground of objection fibat you had unnecessarily dismissed his from the Board of Public Works? A.—I do he said a word about it. I did hear that that to somebody else.
Q.—Wasn't he dismissed from the Board Works? A.—He was, but not by my has thing to do with it. I was in the Board Works? A.—He was, but not by my has thing to do with it. I was in the Board Works? A.—He was, but not by my has thing to do with it. I was in the Board Works? A.—He was, but not by my has thing to do with it. I was in the Board Works when the name was brought in. I had received a letter from Mr. Wilson as if they could not dispense with some of and his name was sent back.
Q.—You did not recommend his dismissified not, sir. I say that, sir.
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Q.—You had heard that be had said that body else? A.—You, sir.
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Q.—When did you hear that? A.—So about that time.
Q.—Hen he last few weeks, except whinto the Council. [Laughter.]
Q.—Then he lasks? A.—Then he talk we meet about every day.
Q.—Why didn't it occur to you when yint about his brother to call his attentified and explain it? A.—I never heard on he voting was all over.
Q.—You never heard of any excuse oantil after he had voted against you? A. and I don't think that he gave me any twother was not dismis

Fublic Works and have them dismissed?

ainly.

Q.—You never had any difficulty in so
ing it, did you? A.—No, sir, not very
lon't know as I ever did. The Aldern
isked me to have his brother reinstated.
was not responsible for it, therefore I did
twas necessary for me to go and to
about it.

After the examination of Mayor Colvin
innounced that two of their witnesses, T
ind Fred Grimm, could not be found.
Nourt then took a recess until 2 o'clock
ag the hope that the missing witnesses
in hand at that hour.
Upon the Court resuming after recess,
Mr. Ayer said: We have seen both o
lesses, your Honor, and find that we we
ormed with regard to the matters we
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THE DEFENSE. Mr. Leffingwell stated that he was rocced with the defense, and called doody, who testified as follows: I have

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Q.—Will you state whether or not there has been since the adoption of the charter a controversy in the Board of Aldermen in regard to the question whether the office of Mayor did or did not become vacant by virtue of the adoption of the new charter? A.—I know that the Common Council last October requested the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion upon the tenure of office of all the offices of the city.—Aldermen and everything else.

Q.—lias there been any controversy in regard to the duration of the office of Mayor? A.—There has been a controversy. The simple point is this: There don't seem to be much question about the Aldermen. The main question was the re-election of Mayor.

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Q. Did he tell you who had promised him immity? A. No, sir; nor I did not ask him. It sas not any of my business, and I did not do it.

By Mr. Leffingwell: Where was this conversa-tion? A.—In the Mayor's office in the City-Hall. Q.—Do you recollect the day? A.—I cannot tell he day? De day.

Q.—Do you recodect the day of the week? A.—I mink it was a day of two after his voice was recorded for calling the election—the very day but one, I hink, he came in one morning between 10 and 11 relock. I was sitting at my desk when we had the

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rom what source? A.—No, sir. If I am allowed to
rom what source? A.—No, sir. If I am allowed to
late—I want to have this thing appear just as it
is—that when I had been inquired of why Cullerton
had been against me, I assigned this reason several
times—that was the reason he gave to me. I told

that was the identities in the constitution with him were very pleasant.

Your relations with him were very pleasant this time? A.—Always pleasant before, polities and personally. I have nothing against Alderton now, and I don't think he has anything with the constitution in the isomosting me.

at the same time every man has a right to de as he sleases.

Q.—What is your politics? A.—My politics?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, what part of my politics?

Q.—Well, any part. I don't know anything about it myself. A.—So far as city politics are concerned, i have none. I was elected non-partism. State or national I am a Republican.

Q.—In the City of Chicago, you have none. A.—I have none. sir, and I suppose that is one of the prefer sins I had committed, because I had not. Q.—What is Cullerton's politics? A.—Upon my word. I can't tell you; but I have always supposed Ald. Cullerton to be a Democrat. I don't know but he was elected as a Representative on the Republican ticket. I am inclined to think he was, now.

Q.—To the State Legislature? A.—I think he was, is a slected on the people sticket in 1873.

Q.—This same party you belong to? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The party that has no politics? A.—That's

dr.—The party that has no politice? A.—That's what they call it, and that's what I call it.

Q.—Since this trouble has originated in relation to your right to hold the office of Mayor of this city upon the vote that was lost in the Council, ordering a special election, you say Ald. Cullerton changed front? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often was such a proposition before the Council? A.—Several times. I don't recollect the number of times.

Q.—How many times was it voted upon by the Council? A.—I don't recollect. There were several times.

q.—That vote upon the reconsideration was carried, of course? A.—I think there was something of that sort.

q.—Then the same proposition was again submitted and voted upon? A.—I think so.

q.—How did Cullerton vote upon the question?

A.—I can't tell you positively about it I remember he recorded his vote against me. We had always considered him in with us against calling an election. I thought so, and our friends always considered it in that way. We were a great deal surprised when we heard of it.

q.—Is it customary for the Aldermen of this city to go and consult you as to how they are going to vote? A.—Not at all. But I did consult them as to how they were going to vote. It is unnecessary to say that there was a great deal of cancusing and consulting and laboring, and a pretty strong light. All the newspapers and a portion of the Common Council were against me, and I made the fight as strong as I could, and I generally succeed.

q.—You had a great deal of feeling on the subject, had you not? A.—I had some, of course.

Q.—You believed you were right? A.—Yes. I did think I was right then, and I think I am right now.

Q.—Cullerton is still a member of the Council, is he not? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And all through this controversy took sides against you, and voted against your right, as you understood it to be? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You are the acting Mayor of the city, and preside at the Council meetings? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And Cullerton has caused you some trouble in the Council, and does yet, does be not! A.—Well, yes; he don't ailow me "to pass" often. [Laughter.]
Q.—He is an active man in the Council, is he not? A.—Yes. Ite made a good deal of a splurge on me last night. [Laughter.] He generally gets his work in when he wants to. [Laughter.]

work in when he wants to. [Laughter.]

POLITICAL, NOT PERSONAL.

Q.—And your feelings toward him are not so pleasant as they have been? A.—All I disliked about it was I believed I was right in regard to the charter and the ruling of the Council, and I thought Ald. Cullerton knew that, and yet pressed me into a position that was unpleasant for me.

Q.—Bus you don't feel unfriendly to him? A.—All I feel against Mr. Cullerton is in politics. I object to him politically. I would not hart a hair of his head. I would not make a statement before this Court or this jury that would in any way shadow or injure Ald. Cullerton. No, sir! God forbid that I should do so. When a man's peace and liberty are at stake. I tell you I don't take that position against any man living. Politically, I would go at him if I got a chance, that's all.

Q.—How did the Government come into possession of this information? A.—Oh, I told it to several parties.

in Chicago nearly ten years, and have been employed as head clerk in the City Clerk's office. I attend the meetings of the Council. I have seen this paper (resolutions passed in the Seventh Ward in favor of ordering a special election for Mayor). It was presented by Ald. Cullerton on the 21st of February, 1876.

Mr. Ayer—I don't see the object of this.

Mr. Leffingwell—The object is to show that as early as the 1st day of February defendant received instructions from his constituency on this matter. We propose to show that the communication was presented in open Council, and the matter was discussed, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and afterwards reported back for their recommendation, and accompanying the report was the ordinance drafted by that Committee, in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Ayer—It is simply a communication additional control of the petition.

panying the report was the ordinance drafted by that Committee, in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Ayer—It is simply a communication addressed to the Board of Aldermen, purporting to be the preamble and resolution adopted at a meeting of the defendant's ward.

The Court—Well, perhaps it can go in evidence. It is explanatory as far as it goes.

Witness then stated what disposition was made of the communication, which agreed with the statement of counsel. Defendant wanted to make an explanation in Council, but was cut off.

Uross-examination—His communication was one of several on the same subject presented by different Aldermen. Cullerton was a member of the Committee on Judiciary; he did not sign that report, which was laid over and published. At the next meeting of the Council, Ald. Woodman introduced a resolution directing the City Clerk to give notice of a special election for Mayor, and Cullerton woted in favor thereof. Up to that time defendant was an adherent of Mayor Colvin.

EX-ALD. WOODMAN

Cullerton voted in favor thereof. Up to that time defendant was an adherent of Mayor Colvin.

EX-ALD. WOODMAN

was next called, and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness as to the action of the Council in regard to the special election. Before the resolution was introduced Mr. Cullerton stated to him that it was the will of the people there should be a special election, and intimated that he would vote in favor of the call.

In cross-examination the witness stated that he was an opponent of Colvin as far as his holding over was concerned. It was not on the evening when the communication was read that Cullerton told him he would favor the calling of a special election. When Mr. Cullerton gave his vote to that effect it was not a matter of surprise to the Council. Defendant was in the Council four years. During the last year he was a Gauger witness did not know in what business defendant had been engaged in. Defendant was Deputy Sheriff after that time.

JESSE SPALDING,
ex-Alderman and umberman, was also called in corroboration. He had a conversation with the defendant in the office of the Board of Public Works before the action of the Council in calling the special election, when Cullerton stated that he was in favor of it, and that his constituents would expect him to vote for it. This would be in December.

The cross-examination elicited nothing new, exercit the leavest would each of the continuents would expect that the Everyett would each of the continuents would expect this law leavest would each of the continuents would expect him to you for it.

The cross-examination elicited nothing new, except that Joe Forrest wondered a little at Cullerton's vote for the special election.

MAJ. KIRKLAND,
Deputy Collector, was next placed on the stand, and produced the vouchers of Charles A. Vergho for February and March, 1873.

During cross-examination witness stated that the vouchers appeared to have been sworn to by Mr. I. F. Hoyt, who had left the city suddenly for Canada.

vouchers appeared to have been sworn to by Mr. I. F. Hoyt, who had left the city suddenly for Canada.

the honest Ganger, was the next witness. He deposed: I was appointed United States Gauger in 1869, and am still acting in that capacity. I was assigned to the distillery of Dickenson & Abel several times. I was there in March, 1875, when Mr. Cullerton was there. From the 12th of March to the 1st of April Mr. Cullerton and myself were the only Gaugers there. I used to go to the distillery about 10 o'clock in the morning. While I was engaged there I did not observe anything irregular about the removal of spirits. I noticed that defendant was a new Gauger, and was anxious to learn his duties. I think I gauged the barrels, and Cullerton assisted, and I gave him all the information I could. I do not recollect giving him any assistance in making out his reports. He was attentive to the discharge of his duties, as far as I can judge. Defendant carried the keys of the wine-room, and I think he got there about halfpats & clock and opened it. Workmen engaged by the distillery drew off the spirits, and we simply did the gauging.

Cross-examination: I have been pretty constantly on duty since 1869. I have been at Dickenson & Abel's four or five times during that time. Since August, 1872, I have been assigned to various distilleries. I never saw any frauds committed, but it does not follow that no "crooked-ness" was being carried on at any of the distilleries.

Q.—Did yon not enjoy the reputation of being the only honest Gauger in the district? A.—Well, that may be so; but I don't think I was the only honest man.

Q.—Do you know any other Gauger who has been alluded to as having his hands clean? A.—No, sir. I always got to the distillery about 10 o'clock while Cullerton was there. I don't know what took place when I was not present. When the wine-room and draw off spirits in my absence. The distillery ran. 1,500 bushels per day, which would be about 5,000 gallons, while I was there. They never offered me any money, nor

prawn off while I was in the office, busy with my reports.

*Re-direct: My reports were made up in the office, which was about 100 feet from the wine-room. The Gaugers did all the law required, and could not be in two places at once. If the law was complied with, one of the Gaugers would have to remain at the door until it was closed, but there being only two Gaugers at the distillery, it was impossible to do so without neglecting our work.

*JAMES E. MILLER

was next called, and deposed: I was appointed Gauger in February, 1874. I had never had any experience in the business before that. I was first assigned to Shufeldt's. From there I went to Dickenson, Leach & Co.'s. I was at tant distillery from the 1st day of February to March 11, 1875. Culierton was assigned there at the same time as myself: he stated he had some instructions about the work, but he was sick for two weeks, and I did

shall should do so. When a man's peace mallistry are at case, the labour of the information? A — Only the probably of the peace of the information? A — On the peace of the

tificates on file. S. A. S., D. C.;" meaning S. A. stock—Dale, Deputy Collector. 'The bonds were canceled in October. Mr. C. Grdy, Deputy Collector, made an affidavit, which I have. The affidavit was read, showing that Kellogg requested Gray to.

davit was read, showing that Kellogg requested Gray to

CANCEL CERTAIN EXPORT BONDS,
Gray being a Deputy under Kellogg, and the bonds were canceled in November. These bonds had, as principal J. M. Cohen, and Sutherland and Johnson as sureties. The Powers bonds had borne the name of Erastus H. Harris, as the principal. Don't remember who the sureties were. My report on file will show that I put the sixteen bonds in the hands of the District-Attorney here, but learned none of the sureties could be found. Don't believe a single dollar could be made on any of the sureties. Don't know that suits have been brought on Powers' bonds. Believe suits were brought in New York on some of the whisky before the bonds were surrendered at Washington by me. Don't know what became of them after they went to Washington. My mission ended when I surrendered them with my report to Mr. Riply. These bonds were for the exportation of 1,824 barrels of whisky. Harris was of the firm of J. H. Conley & Co. whisky merchants. I heard from Powers that the Powers bonds would implicate prominent officers, and referring to Gov. Kellogg, I told Powers Kellogg's name was not on them. He said, "Well, if you arrest Harris and squeeze him he will squeal." I reported the facts to the Deputy. Don't see what use he could make of the bonds except to hold them over the heads of the parties. They were for a fraction over \$134, -000.

WHOLESALE FORFEITURE OF BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—The Federal Court this morning was the scene of considerable in-terest. Pursuant to his notice, District Attorney Connolly had the criminal docket called, and where the defendants were not personally pres-ent insisted on their bonds being declared foreited and capiases issued. In the case of

In the case of
EX-COLLECTOR JOHN T. HARPER,
charged with embezziement, the defendant was
personally in court, and his case was set for trial
June 27, but his counsel, the Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, intimated that he should apply for another

AL SMITH,
a telegram was received from the Hon. Leonard
Swett, saying that his client was now in Omaha,
but could be sent for at once, and get here Saturday. District Attorney Councily, however, has
not fallen into the practice of allowing defendants
to appear at their own convenience, and as Smith
had given bond to appear, and wasn't in Court,
Maj. Connolly insisted upon a forfeiture of the
bond, and it was declared forfeited. The bond is
for \$5,000, and is signed by D. Wickersham, Gen.
E. Bates, and B. M. Griffith, of this city, and
Manning A. Bruce, of Logan County. A capias
for Smith was issued.

was entered in the case of John D. Rawlings, of
Cumberland County, charged with exacting exorbitant fees as a United States claim agent.

The District Attorney also insisted upon a forfeiture of bonds and capiases to be issued in the
Pekin whisky cases, and the following alleged
crooked ones are invited to come into Court: H.
P. Westerman, George A. M. Campbell, Jacob
Lucas, Robert Weimer, Edward S. Ireland, P. J.
Miller, H. Vandervoort, Levi A. Parsons, Benjamin W. Beggs, G. R. Cobleigh, William Wardlaw, C. Ackerman, John L. Smith, D. T. Reisinger, McIntyre, D. T. Thompson, George Glasaford,
A. H. Day, E. H. Kickler,
of Cairo, Munn's law partner, and charged with

The bond of
D. T. LINEGAR,
of Cairo, Munn's law partner, and charged with
crookedness in connection with the Lebanon distillery, was also forfeited. It is for \$1,000, and
signed by himself and S. D. Schades, of this city.

RELIGIOUS.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ann Annon, Mich., June 8.—The Forty-second
Annual Convention of the Episcopalian Diocese of
Michigan closed its two days' sessions in this city

Annual Convention of the Episcopalian Diocese of Michigan closed its two days' sessions in this city to-day, Bishop McCoskey presiding. There was a large attendance.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 8.—The Episcopal Diocese to take collections during the Ember season as a sustentation fund for candidates for holy orders and postulates, to be sent to the Bishop for his direction as to their use. The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Bishop's address relating to a division of the Diocese reported in favor of such a division, provided there be an equitable management as to the Church property, and further recommended the appointment of a Committee of five to report to the next Convention. William Richmond, H. H. Roberts, S. E. Bradler, W. H. Morrison, and John B. Howe were appointed the Committee, and, on motion of Gov. Hendricks, the Committee was instructed to report upon all points relating to the expediency of dividing the diocese. William H. Morrison was elected Treasurer, David E. Snyder, Register, and the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Chancellor. John Fulton, R. A. Bradley, George B. Engle, H. Q. Judd, George W. Geiger, R. R. Parker, W. D. Engle, and Isaac. H. Keasted were elected the Board of Missions. George W. Geiger, John B. Howe, John D. Howland, John S. Irwin, M. D., and William H. Morrison were re-elected Trustees of the Diocese. Warren H. Roberts of LaFayette, J. B. Wakefield of Richmond, E. R. Mishop of Maddeon, W. H. Morrison of Indianapolis, were elected the Standing Committee. W. H. Roberts, John Fulton, P. Austin, and Andrew Mackie, John B. Howe, Geo. A. Bicknell, Thomas A. Hendricks, and John Love were elected Deputies to the General Convention.

INDIANA SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 8.—The State SundaySchool Union to-day elected the following officers School Union to-day recent the following observe for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Lowering, Lafayette: Vice-President, First District, S. M. Cutrick, Evansville; Second, T. H. Kelso, Leaven-worth; Third, J. D. Reilly, New Albany; Fourth, worth; Third, J. D. Reilly, New Albany; Fourth, J. P. Hutchinson, Madison; Fifth, William Coffin, Richmond; Sixth, E. Barnett, Greenfield; Seventh, C. H. Jacobs; Indianapolis; Eighth, H. W. C. Royce, Terre Haute; Ninth, D. Harter, Crawfordsville; Tenth, H. M. Morry, South Bend; Eleventh, E. G. Sacket, Wabash; Twelfth, R. Gray, Murray; Thirteenth, O. W. Chipman, Warsaw; Recording Secretary, F. W. Wells, Waterloo; Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Connor, New Albany; Treasurer, B. F. lbach, Huntington. An Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each district, also one Statistical Secretary from each district, were chosen. To-night the Convention adjourned to meet at Terre Haute the last Tuesday in June, 1877.

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronyo, 8.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met here to-day in Knox

Presbyterian Church met here to-day in Knox Church. The Rev. Dr. Cook, Moderator, preached the opening sermon. Between 300 and 400 ministers and elders were present, It is expected that about as many more will yet arrive. The Rev. Dr. Topp was unanimously elected Moderator. As this is the first General Assembly since union was effected last year, the proceedings will be watched with special interest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Sr. CATHERINS, June S.—The resignation of the Rev. William Stephenson, a prominent Methodist clergyman, has been accepted by the London Conference, now in session here, and his application for admission into the Presbyterian Church favorably considered by the Presbytery of Hamilton. We understand that the Niagaar district is to be separated from the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Toronto and established as the Diocese of Niagara, with St. Catherines as the centre.

SPIRITUALISTS.

SPIRITUALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Rockford, Ill., June 8.—The camp-meeting of the Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists, in session here, is largely attended, and is full of interest. The day has been passed in transacting the general business of the Society and in conference meetings. The principal address this afternoon was by Mrs. Stevens, of California. Dr. Severance, of Milwaukee, delivered a lecture in the evening upon "The New Departure in Medical Science." Weather fine, and all full of enthusiasm.

GERMAN REFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribund.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8.—The Northwest
Synod of the German Reform Church began its session here this evening. The Rev. A. H. Muhlinzer, of Cheboygan, Mich., preached the opening sermon. The session will last several days. A tolerably full attendance. GERMAN REFORM.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—The Bishop, clergy, and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, in convention at Painesville to-day, unanimously expressed hearty approval of the action of the Centennial Commission in closing the doors of the International Exhibition on the Sabbath.

THE WISCONSIN REVISORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., June 8.—E. A. Spencer, Clerk of the Revisors of the Statutes, has been removed, he says, as a scapegcat for the Board, who have had too much private brasiness to give the work much attention, so that. I'though fourteen months have elapsed since their appointment, not more than a quarter of the work is done; while the Revisors claim that Spencer's habits have been such that he has been very inefficient in doing the work blocked out for him. Certain it is the work, which it was expected would be done last year, has dragged fearfully, and Judges, lawyers, and people are much dissatisfied.

The Chicagos Achieve Their Seventh Victory in Their Eastern Tour.

St. Louis' Pet Club Again Succumbs to the Hartford Nine.

The Louisvilles Defeat the Bostons, and the Mutuals the Cincinnatis.

Races at Kalamazoo, Jerome Park, and Elsewhere.

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATELETICS DEFEATED BY THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Philadelphia, June 8.—The Chicagos had very little leeway to escape a defeat in their second game with the Athletics this afternoon. About 1,000 persons witnessed the game, which was umpired by Mr. Blodgett, of New York. The home nine, being now in an experimental way, put on two new men and changed positions in four places from Tuesday's game. The interest in the game began in the second inning, when Addy led off with a short hit, which Zettlein fumbled. As soon as he reached first Addy lit out for second, and he made it by a long slide. White considered it good judgment to hit hard over second. and Addy came home by hard running. Peters hit a long bounder over first base, sending White to third and immediately stealing second himself. Glenn made a handsome and effective hit over second, on which both runners scored, but was put out trying to steal second. The inning produced no further runs, though Hines corked a beautiful liner for third base, but was left. In the next inning Addy secured his base on an error of Meyerle, and after stealing second was again brought home by a splendid hit by White, whose batting led the score, and was

REALLY THE MEANS OF SAVING THE GAME. Again in the fifth inning Mesers. Addy and

BEALLY THE MEANS OF SAVING THE GAME.

Batting led the score, and was

REALLY THE MEANS OF SAVING THE GAME.
Again in the fifth inning Mesers. Addy and
White repeated their performance, the former
getting first this time on a clean hit, stealing second, and being a third time brought home by a
rattling hit from White. Barnes scored a run in
the sixth inning on a two-base fair foul, and a bad
muff of Hines, hit by Force. The Athletics began
their scoring in the fourth inning, when Meyerle
hit for three bases away over Addy's head, and
came home on Hall's out. The critical inning,
which looked as it were to give the Whites

THER SECOND DEPEAT IN THE EAST,
was the sixth. Force led off with a clean hit, and
Fisler's long line fly was excusably muffed by
Hines, after a long run. After Meyerle had made
an out, Hall hit a terrible one over Glenn for three
bases, bringing in two men, After Knight had
made an out, Coons hit safely, and Malone corked
one over Addy for two bases, bringing in
Coons. The runner was, however, too greedy,
and was put out at third. Again, in the seventh
inning, the Athletics scored a run off Force's safe
hit, coupled with Fisler's safe hit over Addy for
two bases. Still again, in the eighth inning,
Knight batted safely, and was brought in by Coonslong one for two bases. This left the score at Athletic 7, Chicago 6, when the latter went to bat for
their eighth inning, and

THAT WONDERFUL BUN-GETTER, BARNES,
led off with mischievous intent. After several
fouls he got one on the safe side of the line and
near third, and went flying to second on it. Hines
hit hard to Force, and the little man stopped it
well, but unified it at first, while Barnes and Hines reached the home-plate, the latter being the winning run, as nothing more was
scored on either side.

THE SCORE:

Chicago.

		_	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	1 1
Barnes, 2 b					5	2	2222	3 4	2	0	10
Hines, c. f					5	ĩ	2	3	ō	1	1
Anson, 3 b					5	O	2	4	0	0	1 i
McVey, 1 b						003	2	9	0	0	1
Spalding, p						0	o	0	4	2	1
Addy, r. f						3	1	1	0	0	
White, c							3	4	- 1	0	1
Peters, 8. 8								2	3	0	
Glenn, L f					4	0	1	2	0	0	l t
THE CASE IN THE					-	-	-	=	-	-	1 6
Total	********				44	8	15	27	10	3	1
Athletic.										-	1 .
Force, 8. 8					5	2	2	600	0 1 0	2	
Fisler, c. f					1.5	1	1	2	0	0	13
Meyerle, 3 b		• • •			5	1	1111	0	1	1	Į, b
Hall, l. f	*******				4	1	1	. 4	0	1	14
Knight, 1 b						1	2	11		2	1 .
Coons, r. f					4	1	1	0	. 0	0	1
Malone, c					4	0	1	4	2	4	P
Fouser, 2 b					4	0	0			1	l i
Zettlein, p					4	0	1	0	4	2	1 0
ALCOHOL: NO.					-	-	-	-	-	-	I
Total					39	7	11	27	15	13	1
	RUNS			D.				-		40.	
Innings-	1	2	3	4	510	6	7	8	9	_	1
Chicago	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0-	-8	1
Athletic	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0-	-7	1
and the same of th	BUNS	BA	RNY	D.							1

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POSTSCRIPT.

It is easy to be noted that the luck was with the

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—The second game of the Hartford and St. Louis series here to-day attracted 1,000 people. The game was won by superior batting, fielding, and base-running. In the seventh inning Harbidge had his hand cut open by a foul tip from Pike's bat, which will lay him up for two months. probably.

Hartford.				R	B	P	A	1
Burdock, 2 b	 		 	1	1	1	5	1
Remsen, c. f					2	2	0	
Higham, r. f				11	1	0	0	
Ferguson, 3 b				2	2	5	0 2 4	1
Carey, s. s				0	ĩ	1	2	
Bond, p				0	0	0	4	1
York, I. f				1	1	2	0	
Mills, 1 b				0		11	0	1
Harbidge, c				0	0	5	2	
				-	-	-	-	-
Total	 		 	6	9	27	13	
St. Louis.								
Cuthbert, l. f	 		 	2	1	3 3	0	
Clapp, c					20	3	2	
McGeary, 2b					0	3	270	
Pike, c. f				0	1	3	0	
Battin, 3b				0	0	10	6	
Blong, r. f	 		 	000	1		0	
Bradley, p				0	0	0	20	
Dehlman, 1b				1		15		
Mack, 8. 8	 	• • •	 	0	0	1	0	Ľ
Total	 		 	3	6	27	17	1

G. Wright, s. s. Leonard, 2 b. O'Rourke, c. f. Murnan, 1 b. Manning, r. f. Morrill, c. Schafer, 3 b.	3 3 3	000000	10000011	12	0000	1001
Whitney, l. f	3	1 0	1	0	1 3	0
Total	-	1	4	27	12	4
Louisville. Hastings, c. f. Hague, 3b. Devlin, p.	4	0	0	20	1 2	0
Devlin, p Gerhardt, 1 b.		0	1	14	4	0
Somerville, 2 b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Snyder, c	3	000	0	5	.0	0
Total	-	3	_	_	13	3
Innings— 1 2 3 4 Boston	5 0	610	700	800	0	-1

Runs earned—Louisville, 3. First base on errors—Louisville, 1. Two base hits—Hague, Devlin, and Whitney. Double play—Hastings and Gerhardt.

THE TURF. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—In the han

san Francisco, Cal., dues 8.—in the sanacap race, one mile and repeat, at Sacramento yester-day, Golden Gate, Bradley, Emina Skroggs, Lady Amanda, Turf, Gallery, Billy Newell, and Reveille started, standing in the above order in the pools. The first heat was won by Amanda in 1:43%, and the second and third were taken by Billy Newell in 1:46% and 1:46.

1:46% and 1:46.

JEROME PARK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—At the Jerome Park race:
the Juvenile-Stakes for two-year olds, half mile,
had 10 stateers; McGrath's Leonard was the favortie; the race was won by Lorullard's Idaila, with
Belmont's Hiberian second, Zoo Zoo third. Time,
4914 second. 19% seconds.
The second race—mile heats, all ages—result

Springbok. dist.

For the dash of a m'le and a half, four started.
Won by Lloyd's Asteroid colt; St. Martin second, nuvoice third, Ore-Knob fourth. Time, 2:41.

The dash 14 miles, for 3-year olds, had eight starters. Bertram won; Woodland second, Leamton third. Time, 2:01.

ton third. Time, 2:01.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, I.L., June 8.—The third and last day of the Dubuque races passed off successfully. Over 3,500 were in attendance. Purse No. 7 was won by Billy O'Neill. of Galena,—time, 2:37.—Little Sam second, Susy Ross third, and J., N. Slack fourth.

of the Dinduque races passed our succession. The Sam second, Susy Ross third, and J., M. Slack fourth.

Purse No. 9, for \$500, horses that never had beaten three minutes, twelve entries. First heat was taken by Dan Costello, —time. 2:38,—Lady Ellis second, Rochelle third, and Gen. Stoughton fourth. Second heat, Lady Ellis first,—time. 2:38,—Lady Ellis second, Rochelle third, and Gen. Stoughton fourth. Second heat, Lady Ellis first,—time. 2:35¼,—Gen. Stoughton second, Rochelle third, and Dan Costello fourth. Third heat, Gen. Houghton first,—time 2:37,—Lady Ellis second, Rochelle third, and Dan Costello fourth. In the fourth heat Rochelle, Lady Ellis, and Gen. Houghton collided, and Dan Costello took the heat. The Judges decided that Dan Costello took the heat. The Judges decided that Dan Costello thad won first money, the balance being equally divided between the other three horses. It a Holmes, formerly a Chicago broker, was the driver of Rochelle that caused the accident, in attempting to take the pole away from Lady Ellis, when she got her feet tangled up in Rochelle's sulkey, and fell, Gen. Houghton falling over her.

Purse No. 9, running race, \$300, seven entries, mile heats, was won by Gabricely in three straight neats,—time, 1:53, 1:50%, and 150,—Phile Sheridan second. Whalebone third, and Aldine fourth, which ended the spring taces.

The Society will clear about \$2,000.

DETHOLT, Mich., Jane 8,—The entries for the 2:00 race to-day at the National Park, Kalamazoo, were Lady Grimer, r. m., entered by M. Mock, Grafton, Va.; Advance. s. g., entered by M. Mock, Grafton, Va.; Advance. s. g., entered by J. Wagner, Mendon; Bacchus, b. g., entered by J. B. Cornell, Kalamazoo.

Lady Vests won the first heat. Time, 2:37; Heckley second, third, and fourth heats in 2:25½, 2:34, and 2:34½. Heckley took the first money, \$400, Lady Vests second, \$2.00, Bacchus third, \$120, and Roanoke fourth, \$80.

In the 2:34 race the entries were Princeton, b. g., entered by W. M. Show won the first heat. Time, 2:35; and 2:33. Nosey B

OMAHA.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

NEW YORK, June 8.—In the annual regatta of
he New York Yacht Club to-day, Wanderer won
he keel schooner prize. Time 4 hours 3 mintics, 15 seconds. The first-class centre-board utes, 15 seconda. The first-class centre-board schooner prize was won by Idler in 3 hours 54 minutes 48% seconds. The second-class centre-board schooner prize was won by Comet. Time, 4 hours 57% seconds. The first-class sloop prize was won by Arrow. Time, 4 hours 11 minutes 30 seconds. The second-class sloop prize was won by Madcap. Time 4 hours 48 minutes 41% seconds. The Bennett challenge cup for shooners was won by the Cornet. The Bennett challenge cup for sloops was won by the Arrow.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. PAUL, Minn. June 8.—At Island Lake, 22 miles west from the junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Road, yesterday, the west-bound passenger-train was rounding a curve, when the engineer saw, close ahead, a short piece of treatlework in flames. It being too late to stop, and hoping that the treatle was yet strong enough to support the train, the engineer put on full steam. Three-fourths over, the treatle broke down, piling the engine, tender, and baggage-car on each other, It is easy to be noted that the luck was with the home club in the matter of getting in their hits just when they wanted them. If one man won the game more than another it was White, who brought three runs from second to the home plate. It is proper to say that Addy's fielding was not at all up to grade, and, although he is not charged with any errors, he certainly misjudged no less than three of the four hits which went over him. That the home nine batted Spalding so sharply is in part due to the fact that he was suffering severely from an attack of dysentery.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB DEFEATED BY THE HART-FORD, Conn., June 8.—The second game of the Hartford and St. Louis series here to-day attracted 1,000 people. The game was won by superior batting, fielding, and base-running. In the seventh inning Harbidge had his hand cut open by a foul tip from Pike's bat, which will lay him up

BENZING AT A TENDER AGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Iowa Citt, June 8.—This afternoon a child of Michael O'Brien, some 2 years old, got hold of a bottle of benzine with the cork out and swallowed nearly half an onnce before its mother was aware of it. Doctors were sent for at once, but were unable to save the child. It died in half an hour.

OBITUARY. MENTHIS, Tenn., June 8.—David M. Phelps, for many years connected with the press of this city, Chicago, and Toronto, died this afternoon of general debility.

Springpield, Mass., June 8.—President William A. Stearns, of Amhurst College, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart this evening.

BLACK HILLS.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—A dispatch received at the Department Headquarters this morning, dated Fort Laramie, June 7, says: "An Indian courier from Red Gloud brings this report: Just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of Tongue River. He found there 1,273 lodges under Sitting Rell Cray Horse, and others who were on the way. River. He found there 1,273 lodges under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and others who were on the way to Fowder River to fight General Crook. On his return he met the same band that Egan saw on May 17. They told him that they met Custer's troops and had fought them all day. Many were killed on both sides, but no result is reported. This occurred about eight days ago."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June S.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from Indian Agent John P. Clum, dated Chricahua Agency, June 5, in which he says Eskinga, a notorious leader of hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by a son of Cochise. Six other indians were killed in the same fight. Tozo led the party against Eskinga.

THE MINERS. THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—Bismarck specials to the iMspatch, confirmed by private telegrams from merchants, announce the arrival to-day of a train of forty wagons from the Black Hills, sent out for provisions, and bringing \$10,000 in gold dust to pay for the same. The trip was made from Creek City to Bismarck in ten days. They saw Indians.

BLLINOIS EDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., June 8.—The twelfth annual Convention of the Illinois Press Association closed to-day with a complimentary banquet and ball this evening at Werner Hall tendered the Association by the city. In most respects the Convention was a pleasant and successful one, although the attendance was not so large as had been expected, not more than 125 members having been present. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John W. Bailey, of the Bureau County Republican; Vice-Presidenta, C. B. Hayward, of the Joliet Sun; M. F. Leland, of the Bioomington Leader; G. H. Robertson, of the Sandwich Casatle; Secretary, C. B. Bostwick, of the Mattoon Gazette; Treasurer. J. W. Clinton, of the Falo Press. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of the Woman's Journal, and Mrs. Christine M. Fletcher, of Centralia, were elected honorary members, and thirty-nine others admitted to active membership. It was decided to hold a business meeting at Springfield seme time in January meeting. ILLINOIS EDITORS.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Drifts into a Debate on the Finance Question.

Views of Mesers. Booth and Sherman on the Pending Silver Bill.

Amendments Made by the Senate Committee to the Post-Office Bill.

APPROPRIATIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS.

THE SENATE DOCTORS THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Senate
Committee on Appropriations to-day took action on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and
agreed to report it with an amendment striking
out all the legislative sections by which the
House provided new rates of compensation for
railway mail service, and proposed a readjustment of salaries of Postmasters throughout the
country on a new system, and provided for certain changes in rates of postage
on third-class matter. The Committee
strike out these sections on the general
ground that their duty is confined to reporting appropriations in accordance with existing law, and
that questions involved in these legislative provisions are now before another Committee of the
Senate specially charged with their consideration.
The Appropriation Committee subsequently reported the bill to the Senate.

The other important amendments recommended
by the Committee provide for increasing the appropriations for lister-carriers, \$200,000; for
special agents and mail depredations, \$49,000;
and for compensation to Postmasters, \$700,000.
The additional appropriations for lettercarriers is designed to secure a continuance
of the present service, the House having
provided less than the usual amount, although it
rejected its committee's proposition to limit the
free-delivery to citics having a population of \$40,000
and upwards, and thus do sway with a portion of
the present expense. The additional appropriations for Postmasters' salaries and infand-mail
transportation represent amounts which the House
estimated would be saved by the enactment of the
proposed new system of compensation. The Senate Committee retain in the bill the House provise
that stamped envelopes and mewapaper wrappers
shall not be sold at less than their average cost, including clerk hire and other expenses connected
therewith.

The Committee also recommended an increase of

THE FINANCE PROBLEM. DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Apocial Disputch to The Tribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Senate today very unexpectedly became involved in a
general discussion of the finance question.
Senator Sherman called up the bill to amend
the laws relative to the legal-tender silver coin.
Upon this bill the argument took a very wide
range, involving the general finance question.
The Senate finally decided to postpone the bill
for general discussion to Tuesday of next week.
Morrill, of Vermont, made an elaborate
and exhaustive argument on the general
question. Booth used the bill as a basis for a general speech upon the currency. He believed that
tpecie resumption was possible in the immediate
future. Het avered an inconvertible-bond system,
and was opposed to loaning the credit of the Gov-

thought the bill was a simple means of relieving the temporary embarrassment. The bill provides a relief from the scarcity of change by putting silver coin into circulation, by exchanging silver for fractional currency and for United States notes. There is nothing else in it. Sherman insisted that the Government can never redeem the legal-tender notes cheaper than it can be done now. He thought ninety millions of silver coin could be maintained at par with gold, and that this issue of silver would strengthen the country for entire resumption. Sherman was so earnest for the bill that he declared that he would never vote to adjourn until the provision was made for the issue of more silver coin. In the absence of such legislation he predicted great distress from a small-change famine next fall. SENATOR SHERMAN

NOTES AND NEWS.

PINCHBACK'S BOARD-BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—An attempt to call up the resolution to pay Pinchback compensation and mileage as a Senator from the beginning of the term for which he was contending to the termination of the case was defeated by

a tie vote-19 to 19. MAIL CONTRACTS. The House passed a bill relative to contracts

The House passed a bill relative to contracts for the transportation of mails. The bill throws additional guards about the manner of receiving bids and making contracts; requires a more careful approval of bonds of contractors, and fixes the regulations as to temporary service in such a way as to prevent fraud.

The House had a very animated debate upon the bill from the Judiciary Committee which abolishes the iron-clad oath in juries of the United States courts. George Hoar and others opposed it on the ground that it made the Ku-Klux eligible as jurors, and might place the country at the mercy of its enemies. The bill went over.

XERR.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day heard the testimony of the Hon. Mormon Jones, who was a member of the House of Representatives from the City of New York in 1866, in the Kerr investigation. Lawrence Harney, whom witness had known for many years, called upon him in that year and asked him to appoint Augustus P. Green to as reutenancy in the army. Harney informed him that he would get a nice present if the appointment were made. Witness told Harney he had nothing to do with that, and that he had known Green longer than Harney had.

MANIPULATING THE WIRES.

Secretary Cameron left Washington to-day for Harrisburg, and will not return to this city until after the Cincinnati Conve.tion, where he will be in attendance as a delegate.

THE ARMY.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Mr. Mitchell moved to take up the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to pay Pinchback compensation and mileage of the Senator from Louisians from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest. Several Senators on the Democratic side objected, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion to take it up was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 19. Mr. Christiancy voted with the Democrats, in the negative.

Mr. Gordon, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to anthorize an increase in the number of officers SENATE.

Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize an increase in the number of officers of the army detailed to teach military tactics throughout the country, with an amendment increasing the number of such officers from twenty to thirty. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, known as the Silver bill, was taken up, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke against the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance.

After a long debate, the bill was postponed until Tuesday, the 20th inst., with the understanding that it shouldn't displace an appropriation bill, After, executive session adjourned.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Wirt Sykes as United States Consul at Florence; Hedgman Slack, United States Consul at Florence; Hedgman Slack, United States Marshal for West Virginis; Moses M. Bane, of Illinois, Secretary of Utah Territory.

The Post-Route bill and the bill to prevent straw bids were passed.

Mr. Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill prescribing oaths to be taken by grand and petit jurors in the United States Cours.

In the course of the discussion it was explained that this law proposed to repeal the "iron-clad" oath.

Attention was called by Mr. Hoar to the fact that under this bill forbidding any other than that prescribed to be administered, conspirators could sit upon juries on the trial of their co-conspirators, so that members of the Whisky-Ring might sit on grand and petit juries.

Mr. Knott suggested, in reply, that m impaneling a jury it would be competent for the Court to propound the question whether a jury did belong to tny such ring or association.

advertence, certainly this bill violated use of the

The morning hour expiring, the bill went , or till

Geneva Award offi, and Creary's speech the House agreed to a Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Singleton, Randall, and Waldron were appointed. Cheboygan, Mich., a process, the evening session to be for debate on the Geneva Award bill.

The evening session proved an entire failure, but two members being present.

CRIME.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned an indictment against Victor Kauffman, a barkeeper of Bearlstown; for writing and mailing a scurrilous postal card to the Hon.

J. Henry Shaw, of Beardstown.

The Ku-Klux cases, Aaron Neil and Calviz Moore, defondants, growing out of the Southers Illinois marauding, were dismissed, it appearing that through some inadvertance the indictments had been so drawn up as to charge defendants with attempt to deprive certain parties of rights guaranteed to them under the fifth article of the Pederal Constitution, whereas that article only specifies in what manner the Constitution shall be amended, and it is apparent that Ku-Kluxing doesn't interfere with amending the Constitution. The charge should have been based on the amendments. The State Courts will, therefore, have to take note of the offense of the marauders.

FALSE PRETENSES.

FALSE PARTENSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

East Sachaw, Mich., June 8.—Several months since, the Hon. W. R. Burt, of this city, caused the arrest of John Gallagher, a well-known banker, on a charge of having fraudulently procured the signature of Burt to notes for \$20,000, estensibly for the purpose of purchasing a large quantity of swamp land in Mississippi for speculative purposes. Burt claimed that he never received any patent or title to the lands, as was simulated, and that Galla-But claimed that he never received any parient wittle to the lands, as was stipulated, and that Gallagher used the notes, which he had discounted, for another purpose. The examination was concluded to-day, and Gallagher was held for trial at the ensuing seasion of the Circuit Court. Hall was fixed at \$6,000. The case has attracted general interest.

PAROTA.

Fance, D. T., June 7.—In the United States. Court here to-day John White, a soldier, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for killing John B. Colby at Fort Pembina on the 16th of May, and William Bruguier to the same term for killing William Buguier to the same term for killing William Buguier to the same term for killing william second degree, and sentenced for integer in the second degree, and sentenced for life, if this grade had been provided for under the United States laws. Irs Baker was sentenced to sive years for larceny of Government horses, and Angust Wohlgemuth to two and a half years, for malming.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANN Arrons, Mich., June 8.—All the testimony on the Douglas side of the laboratory defaleation at the University has been presented to the Committee, who will now consider it and report to the Board of Regents, who are called to meet on the 16th. Dr. Rose has presented no testimony, but will before the full Board. Of course the case seems against him now, but his friends claim that he will prove his innocence casily. President Angell and Prof. Prescott have appeared on the witness stand in support of Douglas.

ALLEGED VICIOUSNESS.

ALLEGED VICTOUS ESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Armowshith, Ill., June 8.—Newton Hileman, who, a few weeks ago, murdered Frank Keefer at this place, on Monday butchered a dog in such a cruel, heartless manner that he has been arrested and will be tried. He is now out on bail for the homicide referred to. CIRCUS-DAY. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 8.—The House of M. C. Waite, in this city, was robbed to-day of \$150 and other valuables during a circus procession, while its occupants were seeing the sights. The house of G. W. Batchelder was also plundered.

THE LEXINGTON DESPERADO.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

LEXINGTON, Ill., June 8.—A valuable horse was stolen last night from John Cassedy, of Lawndale Township—supposedly by the same party who has been plundering houses hereabouts and who escaped from the officers yesterday.

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES. NEW YORK, June 8.—W. T. Veltman, book keeper for Bryce & Smith, wholesale dealers in whisky on Front street, has been arrested on the charge of attempting to obtain, by frau means, nearly \$13,000 from the Merchants change National Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—A burgler tried to get into Treasurer kingway's noune carly the morning, but Mr. Ridgway broke a chair over the introder's head, and forced him to make a hasty exit, and without booty,

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

DENYER, Col., June 8.—A duel was fought at RiverBend, Col., to-day, by Alfred a man named Davis, who were received a man named Davis, who were received a man named Davis, who were received a received a man named Davis, who were received a received a received a man named Davis, but no second exchange of shots. PATALLY SHOT.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—James Flaherty fatally shot Charles Childs last night, while both were drunk. Childs' offense was that he plucked Flaherty's cost.

FIRES. IN CHICAGO.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morninga kerosene lamp used in a street sign at No. 95 South Haisted street exploded with great violence, and started a fire which was easily extinguished with out calling out the Fire Department. The proprietor of the restaurant, J. F. Gile, loses about \$25.

AT NEWCASTLE, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—A Newsstle (Pa.)
special says: "A fire broke out in a frame building adjoining the City-Hall about I o'clock this morning, consuming the new City-Hall building, which was under construction, the engine-house, and some private property. The loss is estimated at from \$35,000 to \$40,000, with no insurance on the city property.

AT FRUITPORT, MICH.

Special Diaguich to The Tribuna.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 8.—At 2 o'clock this morning the Pomona No. 2 Hotel at Fruitpori was discovered in flames and totally destroyed, with an adjoining building occupied by Mr. Thorpe as a post-office. Hotel insurance, \$6,000. Total loss, \$0,000.

AT CAYUGA, ONT.

CAYUGA, Ont., June 8.—A fire to-day destroyed the Post-Office, express and telegraph offices, Senate Hotel, and a number of stores and dwellings. Loss, \$70,000. Insurance, \$30,000. THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather and light rains.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna torm set in this afternoon, but it don't seem to have reached far beyond the limits of town.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHIOAGO, June 8.

6:53 a. m. 29.75 73 63 8. fresh. Clear. 11:18 a. m. 25.71 79 50 8. brisk. Fair. 2:00 p. m. 25.74 71 95 8. brisk. Fair. 2:00 p. m. 25.74 71 90 8. brisk. 85 4. rata 0:00 p. m. 25.71 68 84 8. brisk. 08 Cloudy. 10:18 p. m. 26.71 68 84 8. brisk. 08 Cloudy. Maximum thermometer, 82. Minimum, 57.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 8-Midnig
Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Bain Was

Burnett's Cologno-in cork and glass stop-pers-pressed from the purest and best materials -unrivated in refiners and delicary of perfume

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Local Pinances Undisturbed by Any New Developments.

Falling Off of Currency Movement to the Country.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregularly Higher.

Provisions Buoyant--Grain in Better Demand.

FINANCIAL.

he business of the loan market was dail in ry department. The demand for accommoda-is has failen to the lowest point. A sudden sation has been experienced in the orders from country for currency, the counter business not heavy, and the day was altogether almost

was not heavy, and the day was altogether almost distressingly quiet.

The rumors of war and the contradicting rumors of peace were the subject of excited conversation in every quarter. The uncertainty of the real state of affairs made it impossible to arrive at any definite opinion as to the probabilities of an outbreak of hostilities. The comparative steadiness of the prices of produce and provisions was interpreted by some as an indication that there was little actual likelihood of war. But this shows nothing more than the uncertainty of the situation. If war was certain, the export demand for these commodities would be charp, and they would rapidly rise in price. But pending the solution of peace or war, none but speculators will deal heavily, and the demand is comparatively light. Gold advanced slightly. Stocks were not much affected, but consols fell off in the London market about.

This is a large decline for one day, though not so great as could be expected if war were believed in England to be at hand. The truth is, that war may be precipitated at any moment, or may be averted altogether by negotiation. The conference at Ems to-day will be looked to with intense interest, as it may prove a turning point in the history of Europe.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks, to regular customers. Independent outside borrowers get street rates.

On the street, the same scarcity of paper is felt as prevails among the banks. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

uoted a trifle firmer, at 50@25c per \$1,000 dis-ount between banks.

The orders from the country for currency exhib-ted a sharp decline.

The clearings were \$3,700,000.

NEW YORK EXPECTS WAR.

The prevailing feeling among New York mer-chants—says the *Bulletin*, of that city—is that here will be war this summer between the great European Powers, and this impression is strength-tanced by the tenor of their private advices from Surope.

LIGHTS OF MATIONAL BANK STOCKHOLDERS.
A stockholder in a National Bank asks the Philelphia Ledger if he "has a right to examine the
has and assets of the bank at the annual meeting
the stockholders, or at any other time, or is this
exclusive right of the Directors of the bank?"

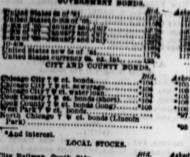
a Ledger answered that every one owning chares
t the right to inspect "the list of the names and
dences of all the shareholders in the associm, and the number of chares held by each,"
the mint be kept in the office where its business
ransacted. If any further examination is rered it is to be made by "a suitable person or
sons" to be appointed by the Comptroller of the
rency, with the approbation of the Secretary of
Treasury.

a Scholty of small. Change.

a serious inconvenience from a lack of small ners is feit in this city or at any of the other ole where silver has been distributed. In the store, the sole of the other ole where silver has been distributed. In the store, the series house of the Obicago banks, grass should haston to adopt some measure of fr. Millions of fractional currency are tying nished in the Printing Bureau for the want of preoperation. The law authorizing the issue his currency was not repealed when its redemping the surrency was not repealed when its redemping the ward of the country.

Both And Analysis of the store of the surrency was not repealed when the redempinate the money needed, great relief can be still a surferded the country.

old was 118%@118%. Greenbacks were 80@



allway, South Ride. fontes

(y italway, North Aide

ya italway, North Aide

yader'i Insurance Co

namber of Commerce
hicago Gas Light & Coke Co

sposition stock (old)

sposition stock (old)

sposition stock (serip)

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 8.—The stock-market opened with an evident determination of the buils to immediately establish higher prices, they having made their first bids for active speculative stocks at a fraction above the closing sales of yesterday. But the supply-stocks was sufficient, not only to satisfy their bids, but to depress prices from % to %c within the first half hour. This condition was succeeded by a dull and featureless market, until reports were received fram London of a decline of % in the prices of consols, which being immediately interpreted as indicating a more warlike appearance of affairs on the Continent imparted fresh courage to the buils, who marked up prices with a will. Subsequently the market became dull, and feverish, requiring no little skill to hold it firm at the close. Incline Mail took the lead in the decline and followed in the rise. First sales were at 23 %@ 24, when the stock went quickly down to 21%, up to 22%, back to 21%, and, later, to 23%. Western Union started at 68%, rapidly declined to 68, recovered to the opening price, and closed at 65%. Lake Shore opened with 53% bid for about 1, 500 shares, which, being quickly supplied with more offered, the price slowly receded to 53%, recovering %. When the war reports came, it smartly advanced to 54%, closing at 54%, 630%, and oreferred at 68%, 607%, 609%. Northwestern stocks attracted but little interest, yet fluctasted on small trades with the remainder of the market; command at 39%, 60%, and preferred at 69%, 60% (\$60%). Onlo struggled through with sales of 2,500 shares at 16%, 617%, 617. Erie was steady at 14%, 613%, 614%, 614%. Pacific of Missouri declined from 7 to 5%, rallied to 6%, and closed d bid. There appears to be but little reason to hope that this stock will have any value of 4 the foreclosure sale has been consummated.

The monetary situation is unchanged. The supply of fands offering on eall is still life excess of re-

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recon Thursday, June 8:

on Thursday, June 8:

Arnold st. 198 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f. 245,2122 ft, dated May 20.

Carroll v f. dated May 20.

West Jackson st. d June 8.

West Jackson st. d June 8.

West Jackson st. d June 8.

Wood st. 141/6 feet a Washingt dated June 1.

Sloan st. 315 ft e of Noble st. n f. 25x125 ft. dated June 5.

Blush st. 315 ft e of Noble st. n f. 25x125 ft. dated June 5.

Bush st. 102 4-10 ft s of Oak st. w f. 28 52-100x 800 ft. dated June 5.

Bush st. 102 4-10 ft s of Oak st. w f. 28 52-100x 800 ft. dated June 2.

Leomis st. 75 ft n of Glipin, st. w f. 25x122 ft. dated June 2.

Bethyloid ft. Jacked June 7.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 2.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 2.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 6.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 7.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 6.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 7.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 6.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 6.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 7.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 8.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 8.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 8.

Bethyloid ft. dated May 8. 1,250 dated May 6.

rving place, 138 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x126 ft, and w f, 24x126 ft, dated June 8.

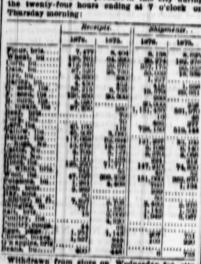
Vashington st, 40 ft e of Franklin st, n f, 40xx0 ft, dated June 8. oft, dated June 8. ff, dated June 2.

orth Franklin st, n w corner of Sophia st, o
f, 218 ft running to Clark st, dated June 3
(David Goodwillie to Andrew McNally)
hirty-ninth st, n w cor of Stewart av, st,
27x125 ft, dated May 17

ulton st, 55 4-10 ft w of Yager st, n f, 48x
1174 ft, dated June 5.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning:



Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 0, 403 bu wheat, 2,040 bu con.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: Scars No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car rejected do. 79 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 95 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 48 cars No. 2 spring, 61 cars No. 3 do, 31 cars rejected do. 1 car no grade (312 wheat): 1 car No. 1 cors, 71 cars and 30,000 bu high-mixed do, 365 cars and 40,600 bu No 2 do, 1 car new mixed do, 101 cars and 13,200 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (542 corn): 19 cars white oats, 28 cars and 7.500 bu No. 2 do, 6 cars and 1,500 bu rejected do (53 oats): 14 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do: Total (920 cars), 403,000 bu. Inspected out: 46,461 bu wheat, 330,586 bu corn, 65,643 bu oats, 11,605 bu rye, and 425 bu barley.

The number of car-loads of wheat received in this city the corresponding day last year was 56;

sententiagenell in agreement in the server in this wheat, it care appetent of the server in the wheat, it care appetent of the server in the wheat, it care appetent of the server in the wheat, it care appetent of the server in the server in

to Philadelphia, 1754c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 bs. Through rates by take and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 104c for wheat to New York, and 19c on corn to New Ingland points. Preight-engagements were reported of 04,000 bu wheat, 310,000 bu corn, and 13,000 bu

PROVISIONS.

BREADSTUFFS.

poor involum frush, algorities; common do, thereby, fair inside and covers, teade; invarior, anote; crocked, facts.

Butternit—The chipping domand was less active than of last, and, under continued heavy receipts and the prevanence of het weather, the market peaceriag development an easier tone. Hencivers seem anatons to prevent, as far as possible, an augment of electic, and to that end there is a pressy success willingness to meet the views of improve when the concessions asked for are not too marked. We reduce our quotations is call around, as fainwe thinder to fainer politics; issued maddle for are not too marked. We reduce our quotations is call around, as fainwe thinder to fainer politics; issued made in addition to the continued chiliness of trade and the desire to realize leading joiners to shade the quotations on raisories stark A. School Person were only indifferently sustained, the continued chiliness of trade and the desire to realize leading joiners to shade the quotations on raisories. Montanp, they Unitario, shot, have a Martin A. School Person (they Creek, See buriage bases, 4 bu, 142150) guntles, and to the quotation of raisories, and to the quotation of the cheek. Fine Quality of the cheeks now arriving

shows decided unprevenent over that offered a forting the sease of the least brands folders are now realisted to the seast least the laster figure are confined to small finds and a the laster figure are confined to small finds and a the laster figure are confined to small finds and a seasy attracts and a consumer are not for small present needs. The changes are made to small beyond meeting current needs. The changes are not in favor of an early attracts and consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of an early attracts. And consumers are not in favor of a consumer in the consumer of the consumers. And consumers are not in favor of a consumer of the consumers. And consumers are not in favor of a consumer of the consumers and consumers. And consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers and consumers are not consumers. And consumers are not consumers and consumers and consumers are not consumers and consumers and consumers and consumers and consumers and consumers an

closed strong at that figure, though the demand is very light.

IIIDES—Were safable at the recently ruling prices. Green stock was firm, under a good demand from shippers and local tanners: Green city butchers, see green cured light and heavy, 7c; damaged, 5c; part cured, observating green saited kip, 7c; see; green call, 11c; film hides, 12c; green call, 7c; 5bc; green call, 11c; film hides, 12c; green call, kip and calf, 12c; 12c; dry saited hides based desconding sains, 45-50c. Sins, 40450C.
Mi. Pala AND TINNELS: STOCK—Dealers report improvement in trade and a steady market for near everything in the list. Following are the everything.

routing, 14,20. 10. solts.

politics.

polit 1961 the No. 1. Station, Ipri American Hussia A. 1861 in the gravitation Irole, No. 1861 the Collection, 20 per 1972.

1972.—Nos. 1866, Dec 5. 1961 for 1961 the 1961 the 1971 the 1981 for 1981 the 1981

Quotations are as follows:

singuacter—Common. Sopatce; good do, accessor

medium, 45ache; good do, oxeche; fine, oxeche; finecat. coxesse; thouse, Tuerre: choicest, toxable; fine\$1,05aci, jo.

//mpre/ai-Common, 30a35c; good do, 5ac4oc; fine,
dought, 45ac4oc; good do, 45ac5oc; fine, 50a55c; finest,
5acace; choice, 50375c; choicest, 7xk775c.

fundamental common, seasons good do, messace; most do, sessor; chulee, rogardo; cholcest, 764776.

Sessor; chulee, rogardo; cholcest, 764776.

Sessor; good common, season; good common, season; season; good common, season; good common, season; sea

LIVE STOCK.

Total 18,397 54,854
Same time last week 17,910 49,273
Week before last 20,005 65,711
Month 1,231 8,272
Tuesday 1,554 2,497
Wednesday 3,370 5,106 6,555 10,785

Monday

1.104 2.407

Totall

T

LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

POLECION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Liverpoots, dune mell a. m. - Frour - Unchanged:
No. 1, 948 661 No. 3, 20s.

from - Wheat - Winter, No. 1, 0s 1041 No. 9, 0s old
spring, No. 1, 0s 661 No. 2, 3s old white, No. 1, 10s
old No. 4, 10s old, No. 1, 10s 66; No. 3, 10s 9d.

Frontiers - Pork, saw. Lard, 40s nd.

Liverpoots, dune 8-4 p. m. - Lord - 668,
just unchanged.

PRODUCE.

PHODUCE,

NEW TORK.

NEW TORK.

NEW YORK, June S.—Grain—Market still somewhat unsottled and irregular for spring wheat; sales 321,000 bu, at \$1.071/\$\text{60}\$1.05 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.1261.13 for No. 3' Milwaukee; \$1.174/\$\text{60}\$1.18 for No. 2 Chicago, nearly all at outside price; \$1.2061.20\text{50}\$ for No. 2 Milwaukee, with 24,000 bu reported sold at \$1.21 to arrive within 10 days; \$1.1261.23 for angraded spring; \$1.266.20 kills for No. 1 Minsosota; \$1.23 for 32,000 bu No. 1 Sheboygan; \$1.26 for No. 3 winter red Western; \$1.26 for New York No. 1 spring, and \$1.18 for soft ungraded Minnesota. Rive was scarce and wanted for export at full prices; Western was quoted at \$70, to arrive, and \$tate and Canada at 00\text{\$4}\text{surfo}\$c, the latter in bond; 500 bu no grade sold at 720, and a further purchase of 10,000 bu was made in the West at equal to 86c laid down here. Barley dull and nominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ Harley dull and nominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ harley dull and nominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ harley dull and nominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ harley dull and sominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ harley dull and sominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ harley dull and sominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ harley dull and sominal. Oats were \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ laid \$\text{\$6\$ laid down here.}\$ \$1.200 columns and \$\text{\$6\$ laid d

store; 38:643/se for mixed Western; 40/se for 14,000 No. 2 Milwaukee.

Ocean Freights—Rates without change, though barely steady in tone; grain rates again a triffe easier; engagements were: To Liverpool, by sall, 16,000 bu grain at 8d; to London, by sall, 80,000 bu do at 94/d; to Bristol, by sall, 16,000 bu grain at 83/d; 1,000 tonstallow at 30:6828 6d; 1,000 bu grain at 28 6d; to Glasgow by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 95/610d.

Provisions—Unsettled and moderately active. Western long clear, 104/c. Lard opened strong and advanced fully 40: per 100 lbs, but afterward reacted and closed with part of the improvement kost; war rumors led to with part of the improvement kost; war rumors led to with part of the improvement kost; war rumors led to solve the total strong strong

THE CANAL.

Beiderport, June 8.—Autova.—Suprise, Utica, 7,500 be osta; John Carter, Lasaile, 5,000 be osta; John Carter, Lasaile, 5,000 be corn; Commerce, Lasaile, 6,000 be corn; Maydower, Lasaile, 0,000 be corn; Champion, basaile, 6,000 be corn; Waterioo, Henry, 0,000 be corn; Deer Park, Henry, 5,000 be corn; Gracie Griewold, Minooka, 6,000 be corn; Phenia, Lookport, 5,000 be corn; Pray National, Bird's Bridge, 6,500 be corn; Pray Mohawk holfs, Wilmington, 6,400 be corn; 1,440 be corn, 1,440 be corn, 1,440 be orn, 1,44

From: 1011 and unchanged.

From: 1011 and unchanged.

From: 1012 by the cash sales I, don't sale shouly. No. I start to the cash sales I, don't sale should sale s

Western, 354sasbe. Hyr arm; 75asbe.

Hay-Dull and unchanged.
Provisions—Dull and unchanged.
Putter—Dull and heavy; Western, 12@18c.
Putrolsum—Unchanged.
Whisky—Market dull; \$1.11.
Receipis—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu.
Shipments—Corn, 26,000 bu.
Cincinnari.
Cincinnari.
Cincinnari.

fec. Provisions—Pork firm at \$19.00019.25. Lard higher:
feam, 10% all cash; lic buyer June; kettle, 12% a
34c. Bulk means strong and higher; shoulders, 7c;
fear rlb, 96,0004c cash; 95,000 buyer July; clear,
0c cash; 10% c buyer July. Bacon fair and higher; 9c;

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Flour—Quiet and steady.

Grain—Wheat opened unsettled; 354c lower; closed
reak; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.145; hard, \$1.21; No. 2,
10.755; July, \$1.073; August, \$2.004; No. 8, \$80c.
Orn scarce and higher; No. 2, 4556c. Oats buoyant and
sigher; No. 2, \$156c. Rye very scarce; No. 1, 75c.
sarley stronger; No. 2, 66c; No. 3, 40c; rejected
pring, 24c.

sarley stronger; No. 2, 600; No. 3, 2011 Pering, 326.

Preights—Very dull; wheat to Buffalo, 22/42240; 1 sweap, 5/60.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 127,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat 82,000 bu.

hicospis—Flour, 8,000 bris: wheat, 127,000 bu.

Saigments—Flour, 8,000 bris: wheat 82,000 bu.

NEW OBLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS.

A bush of the second of the secon

BOSTON, June S.—Flour—Steady and unchanged Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60665c, Market dull; mixed and No. 2 white, 416646c, ected, 38,441c; No. 1 white, 50655c. NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton in fair demand; aloss, 1,500 baies; good ordinary, spending low mid-dling, 10%si10%er middling, 111%si15%er; good middling, 13%si10%er; good middling, 13%s

MORLE, June 8.—Cotton quiet; middling lie; net receipts, 202 bales; gross, 203 bales. Exports constwise, 253; sales, 502. CHARLESTON, June 8.—Cotton quiet; middling, 1156; net receipts, 70 bales; sales, 102. GALVESTON, June 8.—Cotton dull; middling, 1156; net receipts, 203 bales; sales, 132. SAVANNAM, June 8.—Cotton dull; middling, 11c; net receipts, 175 bales; svice, 153.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, June a.—Petrojeum quiet; standard white, 110; test, 115c; prime white, 150; test, 125c; car lots. Firrumpher, Pa., June a.—Petrojeum duil; crude, st. 30 at Africe's; refined, 145cu 145c, Philadelphia de-

DRY GOODS. New Yone, Junes. Hushness was fight with com-mission houses and importers. Cutton soods were quiet in first hands, but jubbing fairly. Gold medal bitsched shirtings were reduced to be. Prints were loss active. Heavy woolens were in fair demand.

MARINE.

LARE PREIGHTS.

CHIGAGO. The rain-storm yesterday interfered materially with the business to Chief, and private terms.

CHIGAGO. The rain-storm yesterday interfered materially with the business to Chief, and private terms.

CHIGAGO. The rain-storm yesterday interfered materially with the business at the docks, and didning order mentioning as done. There was a limited in control of the control o

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 8.—Arrived from Chicago, the stmr Japan. Departed for Chicago, the stmrs India, Philadelphia, prop Fletcher, schrs Ironton and Schuylkill. Chartered, the schr Michigan, coal to Chicago, 50c.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., June S.—Down—Props Cuba, Holiand, J. Bertschy, Wenona; schrs Richard Winslow, W. Perry, J. S. Anatin.

Up—Props City of Duludh, Idaho, Portage, Chamberlain, Benton, Tempest and barges; schrs Granger, Francis Herriman, Maelia, Wayne, Anna Maria, New Hampshire. Forrels.

Wind—South. Weather fine.

Pont Huron, Alich. dune s.—10 p. m.—Down—Props Newburgh, Manitoina; schrs R. H. Turner, dain R. Noyes, Chency, Ames, H. O. Usevland, Constitution, Emma Hucchinson.

Up—Props Abereger, Alacka, Europe and consort, dass Saginar and barges, Patile and consort; dasses suich, H. W. Sage, Annie M. Patersch, Adventure, Graes thannon, M. C. Upper, Winn—Bouth, B. W. Sage, Annie M. Patersch, Adventure, Graes thannon, M. C. Upper, Winn—Bouth, gentle; weather fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hans and There.—The self Montgomery had the misfortune to run ashore near the mouth of Clinton River, Lake St. Clair.... The barge Milwaukee, which left Ringston for Montreal last Monday, went to the bottom year Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River. She is laden with 31,000 bu of corn... The tug O'Kondra, of Owen Sound, went on the rocks in Port Eighn Harbor has Tuesposition, and has suffered considerable damage from being run on the rocks at full speed. Capt. Eugene Watson, of Detroit, has been spositions on the lakes... The transbarge Stations on the lakes... The scalednt uccurred when she was off Sand Beach. Her barges sailed into that harbor, and will there await her return... Anothers Shortage.—The schr David Vance, which loaded with a cargo of 48,000 bu of wheat at this port about ten days ago for Buffalo, upon discharging it at the latter port on yesterday, was found to be 142 bushels short. This certainly outrageous, and, as we have said before, it is

able for the robbery, for it is nothing less. The almost vacant depths of a vessel-owner pocket, and abstract therefrom the cash value of the wheat and abstract therefrom the cash value of the wheat.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 8.—Cleared, prop W. G. Wetmore and schre Brunette, A. C. Maxwell. Passed up, prop Annie L. Craig. Passed down, prop City of Freemont. Weather rainy.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75
Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depota.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Thicket-office, iff Clark et., southeast corner of Raildolph, and as Faimer House.

† Saturday Na. * Sunday Na. | Monday Na. | Dally. Leave.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Deput, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, fit Routh Clark-st., opposite Sherman Housa, and at Deput.

. s:95 a. m. * 7:80 p Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro

Day Express

Wisconsin towa and Minnesota Thro

Wisconsin towa and Minnesota Thro

Wisconsin to Minnesot

8t. Louis Express 8:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:29 a. m. 7:20 a. m. 7:20

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILBOAN Depota, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and depota.
Clark-st., and at depota.

Mall and Express.

Ottawa and streator Passengr
Rockford, Dubaque & Sloux
City Care Company
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha,
Atchison & St. Leavenworth,
Atchison & St. Leavenworth,
Aurora Passenger
Aurora Passenger
Aurora Fassenger (Sunday)
Pacific Right Exp.
Pac

Fix. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. † Ex. Monday.

Ficket Offices. 83 Clark st. Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

Leave. Arrive.

Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Steeping Cara. to New York without change. Atlantic Express—Pullman FaisaceDrawing-Room Steeping Cars. 100 New York without Change. Store and Hotel Cars. 100 New York without Change. Store Drawing-Room Steeping Cara and Hotel Cars. 100 New York.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PITTEBURG. PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. Arrivo.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-for-st. Ticket-offices: as Clark-st., Palmer Bouse, Grand Pacific, and Pepot (Exposition Building). Leave, Arriva. pay Express \$ 3.52 a. 7 a. 6 b. 7 a. 6 p. 7 bally. * Dally, Sundays excepted. OHIOAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACILITU RAFLROAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Shorman-sta, Ticked office and Clark at, Sherman House, Loave, Arrive. Omaha Loavony'sh & Atch Ra 100000 a. m. 1 1000 b. m. 10

PROPOSALS.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Clear, is the County of Cost, and whate of Hilpods, will receive scaled frameous at the office of the Clark of each board, is end from the clark of th

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Insurgents Will Agree to an Armistice/

Army Eager for the Fray.

The Derby-Fish Correspondence I to the Extradition Treaty.

TURKEY.

BELORADS, June 8.—The Servian Gov has declared that it will follow the recor-tion of Russia not to enter upon hostilitie

THE GREAT POWERS. Vienna, June 8.—It is stated that Codressy has been asked to meet Gortscha Bismarck at Ems, but has not yet definition.

PROBABLY BOOUS.

New York, June 8.—London reports a
Servia has declared her independence,
army has crossed frontier.

army has crossed frontier.

Boss, June S.—It is denied that Chevali has been intrusted by the Italian Governm a mission to Ems in harmony with the England on the Turkish war question.

NORE SUICIDE.

Leston, June 9—5 a. m.—A Paris corent of the Times telegraphs the follows rumor is circulating here whish comes from source, but which must be accepted with that the eldest son of the late Sultan has ted suicide."

GREAT BRITAIN.

DRATH OF BRIDGE SAMP,
Panis, June 8, — George Send died to de
las conscious to the last, but anable to sp
me time before her death.

RAILROADS.

THE MIDLAND CASE.

Sectal Disputch to The Tribuna
DECATUR, III., June 8.—The decourger great Midiand (filinois) Hailroad que warre was to-day decided by Judge Smith in a

and elaborate opinion. The ease was at last Tuesday by J. M. Clokey, of Decainding, followed by Judge E. Gallagher and lug, followed by Judge E. Gallagher and four the defense, and closed by D. T. McIr Mattoon. The arguments were all shie, wat and covered all the questions involved in the The case involves the validity of the defendants to some 75 miles of lying between Parls and Decatur, some proporate powers and franchise of the Decatur Hailroad Company, worth over a land a half of dollars. The following is a signopal of opinion rendered:

This is a proceeding by the people, by quanto. This information charges that de has assurped the property, privileges, and hisses of the Parls & Decatur Railroad Co and contains four counts. To this in offermation is bad, and that the demurre be carried back to them. [The Court her the allegations as set forth, which that defendant had swriped the property, the Parls & Decatur Railroad Company with hority of law.]

It is objected that these causes are too generally are the surface of insurpation. It is sufficient to the surface of the surface of insurpation. It is sufficient to the surface of insurance of in

MISCELLANEOUS.

Here and There.—The schr Montgomery had the misfortune to run ashore near the mouth of Clinton River, Lake St. Clair.....The barge Milwaukee, which left Kingston for Montreal last Monday, went to the bottom year Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River. She is laden with 21,500 bu of corn....The tug O'Kondra, of Owen Sound, went on the rocks in Port Eigin Harbor last Tugs.

Evening Wisconsin.

MARQUETER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETER, Mich., June S.—Cleared, prop W.

Wetmore and schrs Brunette, A. C. Maxwell.

Assed up, prop Annie L. Craig. Passed down,

prop City of Freemont. Weather rainy.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Paul & Winona Express + 9:45 p. m. . Paul & Winona Express + 9:45 p. m. .

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, bepot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph, and at Falmer House.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ; Monday Ex. ; Dally. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 422 itandolph-st.

HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEOAIA Depots, foot of Lake-st. Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Gamal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passon;

7:25 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 7:85 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 7:85 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 7:85 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:10 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:20 a. m. 17:20 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:20 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:20 a. m. 10:00

Ticket Offices. St. Clark et. Paimer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot. 12 Milottgan ar., corner Madeson. Trains leave from Esposition Building.

Leave. Arrive.

Day Express—Pullmas Drawing House thomse. Leave. Arrive.

Day Express—Pullmas Drawing House thomse. Sides p. m. Silo a. m. Paincel Prawing-Room Steep House thomse. Sides p. m. Silo p. m. Only time running the hotel cars to New York.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTEBURO, PI. WAYNE & CRICAGO RAILWAY.

Day Express. 0:00 a. m. * 7:00 p. m. coral Passenger Fast Mail. 3:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m. Fast Line. 10:00 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:00

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD. Trains-leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-ros-st. Ticket-offices: as: Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

OHIOAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. 7:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 8:52 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 5 5:08 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Derby-Fish Correspondence Relative to the Extradition Treaty.

TURKEY.

SERVIA.

BELCRADE, June 8.—The Servian Government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia not to enter upon hostilities against Turkey.

THE GREAT POWERS. VIENNA, June 8.—It is stated that Count An-inary has been asked to meet Gortschakoff and Bismarck at Ems, but has not yet definitely ac-PROBABLY BOGUS.

PROBABLY BOGUS.

New York, June 8.—London reports state that ferris has declared her independence, and the army has crossed frontier.

DENIAL.

Ross, June 8.—It is denied that Chevaller Nigra has been intrusted by the Italian Government with a mission to Ems in harmony with the views of England on the Turkish war question.

Lendon, June 9—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following: "A rumor is circulating here whish comes from a good aure, but which must be accepted with reserve, that the eldest son of the late Sultan has committed saicidle."

WARLIEE. WARLIEE.

The Times' Berlin dispatch says Austria has determined that she will not now oppose Russian polnics in the East. The Prince of Montenegro has
enly assumed command of the insurgents. He has
issed written instructions to various rebel chiefs,
and is concentrating all his forces in the neighborodgoritza. an official telegram confirms the reports

GREAT BRITAIN.

dition treaty between Great Britain and the United States. From this it appears that Hoffman, Ameri-can Charge d'Affaires, in conversation with Lord Derby, May 25, suggested a settlement of the diffi-culty by the negotiation of an article additional to the treaty of 1842. Lord Derby wrote to Hoffman aying the Government was ready to meet this sug-gestion immediately, and inclosed the draft of an

DEATH OF GEORGE SAND.

Pants, June 8, —George Sand died to-day. She
sas conscious to the last, but unable to speak for
tome time before her deatif.

RAILROADS.

THE MIDLAND CASE ..

reat Midland (Illinois) Railroad quo warranto case was to-day decided by Judge Smith in a very able was to-day decided by Judge Smith in a very able and elaborate opinion. The case was argued on last Tuesday by J. M. Clokey, of Decatur, opening, followed by Judge E. Gallagher and H. Crea for the defense, and closed by D. T. McIntyre, of Mattoon. The arguments were all able, exhaustive, and covered all the constitues the constituent of the constituent The case involves the validity of the claim of idendants to some 75 miles of railroad lying between Paris and Decatur, and the surporate powers and franchise of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, worth over a million and a half of dollars. The following is a careful transits of onlying readered:

ynopsis of opinion rendered:

This is a proceeding by the people, by quo warranto. This information charges that defendant be usurped the property, privileges, and franchises of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company,

and contains four counts. To this information defendant interposed three pleas. To sach of these the people demur generally on the argument of the defendant. They claim that the information is bad, and that the demurrer would be carried back to them. [The Court here stated that defendant had usurped the property, etc., of the Paris & Decatur Raifroan Company without authority of law.]

It is objected that these causes are too generally stated, but it has been held by a continuous line of desisions that the people are not bound to recite the specific acts of usurpation. It is smiledent to declare generally; but, if those dounts were objectionable, they could only be reached by a specific demurrer. [High or Extraordinary Remedies, ise, 713.]

The information being good, I come to consider these pleas: ify the first, we limit that the first road bought the others, by dead including all rights, franchises, and property, and then took its present mare, is now using the control of the several corporations, the Paris & Terre liants that the first road bought the others, by dead including all rights, franchises, and property, and then took its present mare, is now using the control of the sharter of the Peoria & Atlantic Company provides that it may unfit or connect its road with the other, or loss or purchase any roads part of their main line. But the Paris & Decatur of their main line. But the Paris & Decatur of their main line. But the Paris & Decatur of their main line. But the Paris & Decatur of their main line. But the Paris & Decatur of their main line. But the Paris & Decatur of their main line, and the property of the

which was allowed, but it is doubtful if anything will be gained.

The defendant has issued a large amount of bonds, which the decision, if sustained, will render of little value. It is thought it is really a fight between the creditors along the line and the bond-holders, and this is a signal victory for the former, and a matter of congratulation to the People's counsel, who were pitted against the ablest members of our Bar. The Turkish Insurgents Will Not

> DISPROPORTION OF PASSENGER DISPROPORTION OF PASSENGER
> AND FREIGHT RATES.
> To the Endior of The Tribune.
>
> BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—The struggle between the great lines of railway extending from the Atlantic scaboard to the West, to secure freights to and from the Mississippi Valley, has brought down the rates far below those to which travelers and shippers have been accustomed.
> An average of the various class of freight to and from the West makes the present through rate

shippers have been accustomed.

An average of the various class of freight to and from the West makes the present through rate about 5 mills per ton per mile. This is certainly a low rate, considering our railway system with respect to its present mechanical excellence, or rather its serious mechanical defects, and also the want of economy and faithfulness in the general and operating management of it. Be this as it may, the object of this communication is to call attention as briefly as possible to the disproportion in the charge made for the transportation of persons compared with the freight rates.

The average weight of men and women is 132 pounds. The charge now made for this class of reight, and which, judging by the rates hitherto paid for the same service, seems very reasonable, and which is claimed by our railroad managers to be ruinously low, is \$20 for carrying 132 pounds 1,000 miles. At this rate forty-five passengers per car equals \$000 per car for 1,000 miles.

Estimating the forty-five passengers at ten toas, the maximum load of a freight car, it gives, compared with the average freight rate, a charge eighteen times greater for transporting persons than property. It is true there are certain elements of cost in the transportation of persons greater than those which attach to the movement of property, such as arise from increased speed, additional cost, and current expense of cosches and attendance, but, on the other hand, a considerable portion of inanimate freight requires to be loaded and discharged at a large proportionate expense.

Satisfactory reasons cannot be given why there should be a difference or increased charge of \$850 per car per 1,000 miles as between a passenger and freight car, the charge for the settemate the maximum capacity of a freight car is allowed, while but three-fourths of the capacity of a passenger and increased speed, a passenger and increase a per 1,000 miles as between a passenger and freight car, the charge for the settemate the maximum capacity of a freight car is

car is taken to illustrate the contrast in rates, this allowance being made for unoccupied seats from time to time en route.

Now, assuming that the present freight rates are but half what they properly should be, still it will be seen that the rate for passengers, which is claimed to be so low, is nine times as great as a rate which must be conceded to be a high one for transporting property. If, therefore, the passenger rate was reduced to \$10 for 1,000 miles, it would yet sustain a ratio, including baggage, of fully four to one compared with a high rate for freight.

This statement is made as concise as practicable, and merely to bring out discussion, if possible, of what seems to be a very important branch of the science of transportation. The proposition, based upon facts, leads to the conclusion that there is a disproportionate charge, which will be more fully demonstrated by the closest analysis our railway data and experience afford. Inasmuch as millions of our people in the Mississippi Valley desire to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and at all times the people of the United States are inclined to travel, would it not be a wise policy in the management of our railways to establish properly-equalized rates for the transportation of persons and property. That this will be enforced at no distant period can be readily foreseen, but is it not possible that the benefits of such a policy may be realized by the people and railway companies this summer and autumn? Such rates would move the people almost en masse, the earnings of the railways would be increased, and our Centennial Exhibition made grander in its results than its most enthusiastic advocates ever dreamed of. Give the people of the Mississippi Valley fair inducements this season and they will swarm over the Appolachian Mountains by the million. Respectfully, Richard P. Monean, Jr.

Archison, Kan., June 8.—The reorganization of the Waterville & Washington Railroad was effected to-day. The new Board of Directors in-

fected to-day. The new Board of Directors in-cludes R. M. Pomeroy, Boston; Henry Day, A. W. Greenleaf, A. S. Barnes, New York; W. P. Downs, Thomas Murphy, Atchison. The officers are R. M. Pomeroy, President; R. W. Greenleaf, Vice-President; Henry Day, Attorney; W. F. Downs, General Manager. The Company will en-ter upon the construction of its road at once, and operate it in connection with part of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER LINE.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Davencort, Iowa, June 8.—The Hon. J. A.
Rhomberg, of Dubuque, is in this city to-day taking measures looking to the building of a railroad along the river from Clinton to Davenport and Burlington, thus completing the West Mississippi Shore Line between St. Louis and St. Paul. Right of way for this proposed line has already been secured for a good distance, and large subscriptions have been promised. The length of the road to build would be 140 miles.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS. The General Freight Agents of the railroads lead-ing from this city and St. Louis to Missouri River points were to have held a meeting in this city yes-terday for the purpose of settling the differences which have lately arisen in regard to the freight

E. S. L. & C.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—The East St. Louis
& Carondelet Railroad to-day filed a resolution in
the Secretary of State's office authorizing the uses

Mr. George L. Carman has been appointed General Freight Agent of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, in place of Mr. William M. Cox, resulting

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Massacres and Robberies by Indians-A White School-Girl Murdered by a Colored

White School-Girl Murdered by a Colored Boy.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 6.—Since the departure of Crook's expedition against the Northern Sloux, our town has been in want of excitement, or news of reliable character. There have been plenty of rumors floating around the country of murders, horse-stealing, etc., but nothing that could be traced up until within the past week, when these

reports were revived and proved to be too true for the good of our citizens. As soon as the rear of Gen. Crook's expedition had passed the different ranches north of here, the ranchemen at once realized the position it placed them in, for the Indians, always on the alert, watching every movement made by the solders,

ranchemen at once realized the position it placed them in, for the Indians, always on the alert, watching every movement made by the soldiers, know when and where to strike. So the different ranchemen began preparing themselves for Indian depredations, and some were too slow, as it seems. For years there has been a band of Cheyennes that roamed around from the two Platte Rivers, stealing and killing whenever they could do so and not have it traced to any particular band. They lay around and feast at the Agencies during the winter, but take to the open country as soon as spring opens,—camping along the beds of dried up creeks, or those nearly dry, as it gives them a hiding-place from paspers—by.

The first murder committed since the Hunton tragedy, north of Cheyenne, was the killing of the herder near the Stiney crossing of the Platte Hiver; then, the killing of the mail carrier's horse from under him, while on his way from Sidney to Red Cloud: all of these have been reported before. But now this same band seems to have gone south and commenced their hellish work of killing at sight.

Their new "field of labor" is between Julesburg and Pine Bluffs, on the Union Pacific Railroad,—scouring the country north and south of that lines. Last Saturday a party of four men—named E. H. Cowles, Thomas Kelley, Charles Peterson, and a negro known as Matt Folsom—started on a round-up, intending to go to Pine Bluffs on the Union Pacific Railroad,—sculing the country north and south of that lines. Last Saturday a party of four men—named E. H. Cowles, Thomas Kelley, Charles Peterson, and a negro known as Matt Folsom—started on a round-up, intending to go to Pine Bluffs on the Union Pacific Railroad,—sculing the country north and south of that lines. Last Saturday a party of four men bound of the party of the party of the party of four men party of four men party of the party of the party of the party of the

throwing off his surphs baggage, wheeled around, and, spurring his horse, was off, but was immediated yearing his horse, was off, but was immediated yearing his horse, was off, but was immediated yearing his course again to the south, after riding about 1 mile he heard several shots, and, supposing it was another party hunting antelope, paid no attention to it until he saw cattle coming towards him, which he at once recognized as his own. The Indians were driving the herd, and tried to head him off; but, by applying whip and spur, he escaped, passing Kelley's body, which was lying face downward. The Indians soon stopped and went back, when Tracy came on to Sterling.

A large party of ranchmen have joined and gone in pursuit of these Indians, and will endeavor to recapture the stolen horses. Tracy lost twelve horses at this fight. Indians also visited Sterling Saturday morning, and captured twenty head. Kelly was a son of the section foreman at Bushnell Station. Peterson came from Cedar Point, Ia., and had just returned from the Black Hills. The Indians have nearly deserted the Agencies, and gone to join the opposing Sioux in Northern Wyoming, thus leaving the route open from the Fort North. The report sent East about the murder of James Sanders is a mistake. Sanders arrived in town to-day, and looks as if he had been living in good shaps up among the Hills. With long hair, and being quite heavy and stout, he looks like the secute pictured in a 10-cent sovel.

With long hair, and being quite heavy and stout, he looks like the scouts pictured in a 10-cent novel.

The Indian news, although startling at times, cannot possibly be more startling than the crack of a revolver that was heard on our streets Saturday evening, which was the cause of the death of one of Cheyenne's brightest children. Misses Minnle Montgomery and Jennie Martin, about 14 years of age, were on their way to rehearsal at the church, when, just leaving the corner of Eddy and Seventeemth streets, a pistol-shot was heard, and instantly Jennie Martin sank to the pavement. Minnle Montgomery at once attempted to lift her up, thinking it was a faint, but saw the blood dropping from her right temple, and that she was vomiting blood. Her body was carried into Landari's atore, where physicians were called, but they were of no use, as death was instantaneous. She did not speak or moon after the shot was fired. The perpetrator of this horrible murder is supposed to be a small colored boy named Jim Batler, about fourteen years of age, who had been puniabed at school the day previous, and, as report says, threatened to kill some white person before dark. Miss Montgomery, being the informant of his misses and causing his punishment, was the intended victim; but the ball struck her companion. Butler was not seen to fire the shot; but one of the boys asw him put a pistol in his pocket and immediately run down the alley. A number of witnesses have been examined by the Coroner's Jury, which is still in seasion. The verdict will probably be given to the public to-morrow. session. The verdict will probably be given to the public to-morrow.

Miss Martin's funeral was attended by all of the school-children, accompanied by their teachers. She was a member of the High School, and was very far advanced for her age.

The excitement Saturday night was intense, the negroes condemning the crime in strong terms, and many said, "If the Sheriff will only give us the prisoner, we will make hemp too good for his neck."

A TERRIBLE DEED.

A Young Man Poisons His Father and Mother and a Boarder at Their House.

Correspondence New York Times.

Easton, Pa., June 4.—The mystery attending the deaths which have occurred in the Larce family within the last few days, by poison, has at last been cleared up by the confession of the murderer, Allen C. Larce, the son of two of the victims. On Wednesday last the family of Martin Larce, residing on the Delaware, at a place called Mineral Spring, about five miles above Easton, consisting of himself, his wife, six children—Allen, Alvin, Erwin, Alice, Clara, and Flora—and Moses Schug, who boarded with them, were taken more or less ill immediately after supper. One of the younger children, who was not so much affected, was sent to seek assistance, and she at once sought out an elder brother, Clinton J. Larce, who had not supped with the family, and asked him to go with her to the house. He did so, and upon his arrival he saw that the greater number of the family were desperately ill, and immediately sent for medical aid. Dr. A. K. Seem, of Lower Mount Bethel, was called, and, finding that all the symptoms indicated that they had been poisoned, administered emetics and applied other remedies to relieve their sufferings. Toward midnight they all grew worse, however, and Dr. Junkin, of Easton, was sent for. At his suggestion other antidotes were administered, but they did not prove efficacious in all the cases, as Mrs. Larce, the father, died at 1 o'clock on the same day, and Moses Schug, the boarder, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. As it had been remarked at the supper table that there was a strange taste about the coffee, the vossel in which it had been prepared was examined, and a heavy white sediment was found at the bottom. An analysis of this substance was made, and it was found to be arsenie, and the quantity was stated to be sufficient to kill 100 persons. No cause could be assigned for the act, and for some days the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. At length it was discovered that a secretary in whi Young Man Poisons His Father and

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS. Minn., June 8.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Pellows closed a three-day State Convention in this city to-day. Edward Stevens, of this city, was elected Grand Master. To-morrow the delegates participate in the ceremonies of laying a corner-stone to the new \$20,000-hall in St. Paul.

SALONICA. The Murder of Foreign Consuls by

Two Accounts of the Tragedy, One by the American Consul.

Mussulmans,

Account By the asserted Consultation of May 23 prints a letter written by the American Consul at Salonica descriptive of the recent massacre in that Turkish city. The writer says: "On Tuesday morning, May 2 with my colleague the Greek Consultant scriptive of the recent massacre in that Turkish city. The writer says: "On Tuesday morning, May 2, with my colleague, the Greek Consul, and another gentleman, I took the railway-train for Topsin, meaning thence to take a carriage excursion to Vodina, returning Friday evening. May 5, by the same route. Accordingly, I left orders with my coachman to meet me at the railway-station on Friday evening. Unfortunately, at Vodina I was delayed for a day by illness, and did not arrive here until Saturday evening at 10:30. On my arrival, I found the city in consternation over the horrible crime that had just been committed. All terrified, my family fied form my house is fere of

horrible crime that had just been committed. All terrified, my family fed from my house in fear of the fate that had befallen my colleagues of France and Germany. The following, as nearly as I have been able to discover, is the history of this affair, in which the name of my family has been unfortunately mixed up. In accordance with my orders, my carriage was driven to the station to meet me on Friday evening, and not finding me, was about returning; but a crowd of Christians seized the reins of the horses and tried to rescue a Bulgarian girl, — a Christian,—who was crying out for help from the hands of the Turks, and get her away in the carriage. They succeeded. The girl, together with an employe of the naliway, was placed in the carriage and sent to my house. My family, consisting of my mother as home my little good tout whiching, leaving at home my little good tout which go we have not any until morning, meaning to send her away early. In the morning, the girl had disappeared, and my family learned from the sorvants that an old woman claiming to be her mother, had come for her; so that there was no further concert of my house in the affair. The Mussulmans began with the dawn, to arm themselves, and public criers went about summoning the faithful to arms to recover the girl, who, as they claimed, wished to become Mohammedan. About noon they gathered in the court of the Government palace, demanding that the girl should be immediately given up. The Governor thought good to send to my house in search of the fight, and about 1.150 had been presented to send to my house in the fast of the fight who had been

of Easton, said that, a few days before, a man had cathed at his ore, and purched the control of the prince of the control of

There's a little shaver of our acquaintance, 3 years of age, of most respectable parents, who has been an inveterate tobacco sincker for several months. He is never so happy as when he is industrially in his regular puff at a cigar or pipe, and, strange te say, the indulgence of the permicious

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cochrane, McLean & Co.,
dry-goods dealers at No. 462 Broadway, have
falled. Their liabilities are \$1,500,000; their assets nearly \$2,000,000. The firm state that they
liabilities than they have more property gone into liquidation than the failed for. They can pay all they owe, and have \$600,000 to spare.

A BOLD RESCUE.

The Fenian Prisoners in Western Austi-Set Free—Taken on Board an Amer Whaler—How the Work Was Done. New York Herald, June 7: A rumor which reached this city yeste evening, to the effect that all the Fenian Western Australia her evening, to the effect that all the Fenian pris-oners confined in Western Australia had es-caped, created considerable excitement among the Irish portion of the population, and much anxiety was manifested to learn the details of the affair. A gentleman was found who is cognizant of the whole affair, and who, though very reticent on the principal points, was quite willing to communicate certain facts which would, as he said, "show Mr. Disraell the ex-tent of the mistake he had made in refusing to grant an amnesty." The following is his state-ment substantially: Although I donot think it would serve any good purpose to have all the facts in my possession con-cerning this affair published in the Hisraid, and the safety of those who effected the rescue of those prisoners demands that I should be reticent. I still think there are many things that can be given with

Although I donot think it would serve any good purpose to have all the facts in my possession concerning this affair published in the Herald, and the safety of those who effected the rescue of those prisoners demands that I should be reticent. I still think there are many things that can be given with safety, and that may be of some interest to the public. Of course, this news requires confirmation; but I feel certain it is true, because I have been looking out for the news for some time, and certain things in connection with it carry conviction to my mind for reasons I am not prepared to mention. Now, if you want the names of the men who did the work, or any such information as that, I tell you frankly you shall not have it, and no newspaper has the slightest chance of getting it for the present, but the general features of the affair I am prepared to give you.

The American public must be aware that several humble members of the late Fenian movement, mostly soldiers of the British army, have been detained in prison for the last ten years, although the leaders have been long ago released. They were tried by court-martial for mutiny, desertion, and other military crimes, and all direct mention of Fenianism was scrupulously omitted from the indictments, so that the unfortunate men might fall in for none of the benefits of an amnesty to political prisoners. They were not recognized as political prisoners at all. Petitions for their release have been time and again sent to the British Government, thousands of people have attended meetings to advocate amnesty, and every possible effort has been made to procure their release, but all to no purpose. Finally, tired of waiting and hopeless of any good coming from appeals to England's mercy, some of the prisoners' friends made up their minds to see what force could do, and commenced to organize for a rescue. It is now over four years ago since a lady in this city, who is now dead, and who was a devoted friend of the prisoners, received a letter from one of them, and pol

escaped prisoner. The escape could only be effected by having a good horse for every man, and supplying him with a respectable sait of civilian clothes and a good revolver, and as most of the Fealan prisoners are old cavalrymen, they could very well take care of themselves if once together and well mounted and armed. The great difficulty would be in procuring a ship to take them, and in making connection with her, but fortune seems to have favored the prisoners this time in sending an American ship just at the right time, whose Captain was willing to take the passengers on board. That portion of the story, of course, can only be told when the escaped men arrive here; but you may rest assured the whole affair was the result of a well-contrived plan, for the agent who had charge of the affair is a man of extraordinary ability and of infinite resource. Hesides that, all those associated with him and under his orders are men of pluck and coolness, who were selected for their peculiar fitness for the work required of them, and they are all veteran revolutionists. Even if Mr. Disraell had consented to proclaim an amnesty at the time the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, he would have been too late, for I feel certain the work was already done.

About the 27th of April the cable was broken between Java and Australia, and this was taken by those in the secret as the signal that the work had been accomplished. This was done to prevent pursuit till the fugitives were beyond reach of the British authorities. Owing to local circumstances, it must take a very long time to discover where a break occurred in the cable near Australia, and that job was evidently done thoroughly, for I notice that this is the first item of news that has come by cable from Australia since April 27. Then no date is mentioned for the occurrence, and the ship has probably half her voyage to the United States performed by this time. This will do more to stimulate prisoners were as follows: James Wilson, Fifth Dragoon Guards, tried by court marri

A Lonesome but Lively Old Negro.

Saramad (Ga.) News.

There was a slight rumpus near the market early the other morning that escaped the vigilance of the officer on duty. An old negro man, evidently from the country, was slitting in his wagon, apparently wrapped in deep thought. His hair was plentifully sprinkled with gray, and he was carefully polishing the glasses of a pair of venerable-looking spectacles. Something in his appearance attracted the attention of two neatly-dressed mulatto boys, who, with cigars in their mouths, were sauntering leisurely by.

"Dere's old man Mothuselah," remarked one, while the other began to sing, "Der was an old nigger, and his name was Methuselah—his name was Methuselah. When he got old he went to.—"

But before the sable-colored warbler could finish his ditty, the object of his serenade had leaped from the wagon and seized him. The next moment the tuneful youth was wriggling on the ground while the old man was thumping him with a No. 11 brogan without regard to the musical pauses, and with such vigor as to leave the impression on those within hearing that an army of spring carpet-besters had suddenly begwn operations.

"Methuselum ain't no sich marror in his leg like dis, is he?" queried the old man, as he gave the

answering the interrogatory, made up the street at a pace that soon carried him out of sight.

"I'm a lonesome nigger, I am," remarked the veteran, as he picked up his hat, which had fallen off his head during the thumping process. "I'm lonesome by nature, and when I gets mad my lonesomeness is de wus kinder d'scase. Dey aint no town niggers aroun' here, "he continued, giving a suggestive pull at the lappels of his coat, and casting a glance at those whose attention had been attracted by the incident just narrated—"dey aint no town niggers roun' here dat wants to keep me from bein' lonesome, is dey? Bf dey is, jes let him walk right out here in the sand, shuck hisself, an' I'll see ef I can't keep him com'ny while my wind lasts."

As there was no response to this somewhat sarcastic challenge, the aged negro mounted the wagon again, and was soon engaged in enjoying his propensitios for "lonesomeness."

GLENDENNING.

To the Belior of The Tribune.

HENRY, III., June 5.—Having heard and read so much about the famous Glendenning, I had, like many others, a curiosity to hear him preach. It was announced in the Republican of this city that he would preach at the Presbyterian Church in Whitefield on Sunday, the 4th inst. So, being in the vicinity, I concluded to go. Long before the hour of service the people began to pour in from the four corners of the earth. Henry, Lacon, and Sparland were all represented, and the country for miles around. The church was filled to its utmost seating capacity, and many stood in the sisles and vestibule. The church is 8 miles west of Henry, in a beautiful farming country. The reverend gentieman was accompanied by his own choir (which consists of a mixed chorns of about a dozen voices) and a large part of his congregation. At 3 o'clock the man who has become so widely known through the press of the country in connection with the great Jersey City scandal arose in the pulpit and announced the hymn—

"I am so ghat insa our Faiher in Heaven—"Tells of His love in the books He has given."

a portion of Scripture; then another hymn was sung, after which he offered a fervent and rathe lengthy prayer; then another hymn was rendered. He then arose and read his text: John 3, 16—"For God so loved the world," etc. He spoke for forty minutes in a perpetual flow of words, arranged in beautiful sentences, which held the attention of the large congregation so that children in arms could not draw the attention away from the speaker by their discordant screams but for a moment. This sermon was not what I would call a drep theological discourse, but it was full of Gospel truth, and I cannot see how such a sermon could fall to produce good results, even if those to whom he preached felt or believed that his preaching and practice did not coincide with each other. It is an old saying that "A man may smile and be a villain," and I do not doubt it. It is possible for a man te preach a beautiful sermon, clothed in the most eloquent and flowery language which could be constructed, and which contained sublimit truths, yet in the ordinary walks of life conduct himself very differently from that manner which his preaching would indicate. John S. Giendenning is either a very good or a very bad man. I do not think he would have the brazen effrontery to appear before the world as a bearer of the "glad tidings of salvation" and at the same time be guilty of the charges preferred against him.

The church at Henry is still divided. A majority are in favor of retaining him, and many who are not members of any church contribute liberally to his support. I understand the Preabytery are soon to mest to take final action in regard to him and the Henry Church. He is a man of pleasing address and rather prepossessing appearance. He can draw a large cougregation on short notice. R.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT. The ground is in a fearful state. Months of rain, no frost during the winter, and a hot May has caused the earth to bake harder than a bar of protected pic-iron. Cultivating the ground under these conditions is an impossibility. The roller is the only tool we can use, and that has but little effect in crushing the great clock. Rain is sadly needed. The town is full of teams hasling foorn, and the Chicage & Alton Railway Company, are shipping to your city from this station fifty cars per day of corn.

Will also give exhibition of Buck Horse Ridin and Lightning Changes.

Every Evening at 8 o'clock and Sunday After noon at 3.

Engagement of the BOSTON COMIC OPERADOMPANY, ANGIE SCHOOT in her Illusion is
salon du Diable, and the Mammoth Collecus
Company in a Brillians Olio. Admission 25 cents

To Contractors.

Proposals will be received at my office June 13 for about 2,040 feet 4-inch cart water-pipe and the necessary hydrants, va-tees, de., to be laid in Sixty-second-st, bet Stewart-av, and Haisted-st, according to speci tions. E. L. CANFIELD, 50 LaSalle-st, Chic EDUCATIONAL.

FARIBAULT, MINN.

needed temperance work in this city. At its last meeting a committee of seven were appointed to consult with Mayor Barber in relation to the proper enforcement of the ordinances, which require all saloons to be closed on Sunday, and at 10 o'clock every evening.

MENTHIS, Tenn., June 8.—The first lot of new wheat was received to day from Collierville, Tenn.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The Orange Young Britons held a meeting, and passed resolutions to celebrate the ensuing 12th of July by walking in procession with their elder brethren, amid great enthusiasm.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

ere shipping to your city from this station fifty on per day of corn.

Beautif Disputch to The Tribuna.

Torol last year was an exceptionally good one, by present indications warrant the belief that it yield this year will exceed last year by 10 per cond on our sandy soil. In the interior of the State, of clay soil, the grain is badly "frozen out." The has been an increase of acreage in this county about 15 per cent.

During the past year the following amounts of wheat have been handled by dealers in the south ern part of the county: City Mills, Holland 10,000 bushels; Phyger Miths, Holland, 45,000 (mostly fethe Toledo market); Unity Mills, Zeeland, 50,00 bushels. The Grand Haven Mills and Jenison Mill have bought quite a large quantity, and probley 100,000 bushels have gone to Grand Rapid making the aggregate for the county over 300,00 bushels. A large portion of last year's crop is stin the hands of farmers, and the price has lated dropped from \$1,20 to \$1,15 and \$1,10.

bosros, Jane 8.—The historic Old Senth Chu building was sold at auction to-day for \$1,300. Saw Francisco, Cal., June 8.—Advices fr Carson report the sati-coolic clubs demoralized the arrest of the leaders, who are jall under a mi itary guard. No further disturbance is probable A dispatch from San Diego says that all is qui on the border. The Mexicans have disbanded an scattered.

TOTAL ABSTIMENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TIOWA CITY, In., June 8.—An exciting case has been on the tapls here for two or three days. Day before yesterday the Marshal of the city seized some \$1,200 worth of whisky from Levy, a same the con-keeper here, under a search-warrant issued. some \$1,200 worth of whisky from Levy, a saloon-keeper here, under a search-warrant issued by H. D. Mordoff, Justice of the Peace, upon the information of James Templin, under the State law. Yesterday a party from Rock Island, Ill., came on and replevined the whisky on the ground of ownership, claiming that he is the owner, and that, although it is in Iowa, it is not subject to Iowa laws, but those of Illinois. The Sheriff turned it over to the agent of the owner, who removed it to another place, when the City Marwhal this evening attempted to reselze it under his first process. Citizens interfered, and the reseizure was not accomplished to-night. Much excitement was caused by the action of the Sheriff and Marshal, and it is hard to tell the outcome. It is questionable whether, under the prohibitory law of lows, whisky is subject to replevin; also, whether the Illinois owner did not lose control of it under the Illinois law when it was received by his commission agent in Iowa.

SMELL OF FRAUD.

New ORLEANS, La., June 8.—Before the Congressional Committee to-day, several witnesses testified that they had worked at the Custom-licuse at from \$1.75 to \$2 a day, and signed blank pay-rolls. Saw them afterwards, and they were lilled up for \$3 per day.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived—Steamer Greece,
from London.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8.—Spirits of tarpentine steady at Mre.

A Nautical Incident.

Brooking Argus.

They were returning from a moonlight excursion to Bookaway. The sea was quite rough, and the little eteamer rose and fell, with every pulsation of the great deep, like the bustle of a stornly woman. After studying the sky and occan for about one hour in silence, he turned to her and said:

"Dear Georgians, you will be mine? You will give me your hand and heart?"

"Oh, Alfred," she answered, turning deadly pale, "I'd rather give you my stomach."

A Spider as an Architect.

A Spider as an Architect.

Providence Journal.

Since Monday last, on Swinburne, Peckham & Co.'s wharf, a very small spider has been raising from the ground to the roof of a shed a flint pebble twenty times as large as himself, and up to last evening it had reached a height of about 5 feet from the ground. It is slung in a web as skillfully and systematically as could be done by the most skillfull human hand. Two and a half feet higher will place the stone on the roof, from which the insect commenced its labor.

"O wad some power the gift to gl'e us.

"To see oursel's as ithere see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks, and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fied. What has wrought this wonderful change? What is that which is

form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many female diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their carliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For, if neglected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the anthor and publisher, is an extended treatise on Woman and Hern Diseases. Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she is diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may ward off many maiadles to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and averently and also direct her how she may ward off many maiadles to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and averently and also direct her how she may ward off many maiadles to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and averently and the sufference of Adviser, \$1.50 (post-paid) to any address.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

WILL B. CHAPMAN. MISS ROSE EYTINGE

And the Excellent Company in ROSE MICHEL. Wednesday Matines—Benefit of W. DAVIS. Monday, June 12—MRS. JAS. A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

The popular resort for Ladies and Children. The Coolest Theatre in the city. Monday, June 5, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, the Matter Band of the World in an entire new and brilliant programme. Positively first appearance of Pal Rooney! The Fulding Spirit of Rollicking Irish Comedy. Johnson and Bruilo. the great Pelgiol Song and Dance Artista. Billy Gray, the Little Comedian from the windight Reserve Theatrea Little Comedian from the windight Reserve Theatrea Judge Bunsion. Billy Rise, E. M. Hall Bobby Newcomb, the great double quintette and unequaled Orchestra.

UNITY CHURCH,

Sunday afternoon. June 11, 1876, at 4 o'clock, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, assisted by Miss Lillie C. Phillips, Messrs. Alonzo Hatch, Frank Tilden, I. V. Flasler, and the Oriental Quartette. Arthur J. Creswold, Director. Tickets \$1. Reserved essist can be secured without extra charge at Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 and 119 Statest., on Friday and Saturday morning, June 9 and 10, 1876. DEXTER PARK.

SATURDAY, June 10, the California Polo Clu-EXHIBITION GAME.

THE COLISEUM,

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Benefit of Robert McWade ay Matinee—HIDDEN HAND.

OT MADVIC HAT OI. MARIS HALL,

The Rt. Bey, H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Re S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorities and easily climate. The aleventh year will begin TRURGIDAY, Sept. 14. 1876. For registers, with full details, address the RECTOR.

mills Pipeur And Mills Lawken CE will recopen their English, French, and German school for young ladies and girls at their residence, No. 78 Mount Vernon st (Beacon Hill) Roston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1876. A few home-pupils will be received. Circulars sent upon application.

The Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Chicago; President Angell Michigan University, Dr. Edward H. Clarke, Boston; the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Beston.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young indies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular. LEGAL. OFFICE OF THE CONFIDENCE OF CURRENCY.

NOTICE IS MAD AND THE CONFIDENCE OF COMMON TO THE CONFIDENCE OF THE CONFIDENCE OF

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartened by the State of Hinois for the express purpose of diving immediate relief in an essent of private interesting the state of Hinois for the express purpose of diving immediate relief in an essent of private in the weak Stown that Dis Jankis has stood as the transfer of the past all years. Age and the transfer of the past all years, Age and the transfer of the past all years, Age and like thoses by dreams, plunjue on the fore, the tendency of the past all years, Age and like thoses by dreams, plunjue on the fore the first order of the past all years of the first of the past all years of the first of the past all years of the first of the past of the p

175 South Chark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago,

May be consulted, personally of by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR J. REAN is the only shysician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Omce hours, Da. in, so sp. in; standays from to to 14. DR. C. BIGELOW

Dr. Stone, 171 Madison-st., Chicago.
Ill., permasently cures all Chronte, Sexual, and Private
Diseases, Sexual Westress, Sexual Debitity, etc.
Cures guaranteed or noney refunded. Over 21,000 cases
cured. Charges restreable, Medicines sent everyer by mail. A book for both sexes, libuting, a concultural of other things sent sealed for two stamps. N. R.
—A test will prove that Dr. Stone is the ONL y specialist
In Chicago who is a regular graduate in medicine.

DR. LYON 119 Fifth-ev., Chicago, create all Diseases and Female Difficulties. Chronic, and Kervous Diseases and Female Difficulties. Charge moderate, French Periodical Specifics, the only sure reventive known, 85. Offices strictly private, and expasts rooms for ladies and gentiemen. Correspondence confidential Call or write, with stame in Sangita.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAT, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Iluseum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and curs of premature decline, showing indisputably hew jost health may be regained, affording a clear symposis of this impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debitity, being the resulted 20 years upportence. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dit. L. & KAHN, office and residence 3 Res 7 tenth et. New York.

PROPOSALS.

Daily: * Daily, Sundays excepted.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will receive Scaled Proposals at the office of the Cicrk of said Board, in end Town, until Saturday, June 10, 1876, at 6 o'clock p. m. for furnishing material and constructing a Box-Sewer along Ridgelanday, in said Town from Egan-av. to Division-st., a distance of 5½ miles, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of James W. Scoville, No. 110 West Washington-st., Chicago. Separate proposals will be received for each half-mile, and binders may submit proposals for either the whole or a part of the work.

The right to reject any or ail bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Trustees.

HARVEY J. RICE, Clerk,
Austin P. O., Cook Co., Ill.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

James Rogers, the State street burglar, who a sw days ago sitempted to secure his freedom on traw ball, which led to the indictment of James stater, and who finally deposited \$1,500 with itate's Attorney-Reed, will have opportunity on he first Monday in July to explain, where he got is deposit. It is suspected by many that Baxier dwanced the money, and, acting on this presump-ion, one of Baxter's creditors is seeking to attach he money in Mr. Reed's hands, and to this end nac caused a subporn to be issued for his appear-mence in the Superior Court on the date above men-

meeting of the Chicago Foot-Ball Club, ight before last at the Sherman House, it secided to give another exhibition in e sports about the 22d of next on the White Stocking ball-grounds, ogramme has not yet been made ont, but it oubtless be of a character very similar to the last entertainment, which was given hort time ago. Several new features will be used. These amasements may be expected ease in merit, as the Club has been but reorganized, and the development has been of course. Another and the last entertain of the year is projected for some time in aber, for which greater preparation will be

THE COUNTY BOARD. THE COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was eld yesterday afternoon, all the members being

Peddlers' licenses.... Estrays, filing and enti-Affidayits

1,500

MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.
The Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society remed its session at 10 o'clock yesterday morning

Dr. Olin gave an interesting diagnosis of a case backed and toeless. He called one of the clerks to one side, and said, "I want to board here. I want to eat and sleep here." "Have you any money?" queried the clerk. "I want to eat and sleep here, again retorted Shabby. "You can stay here for money—4 a day." "I want to eat and sleep here, said the youth. "I am rich. I am going right down to Labout ten days. In performing the operation the youth. "I am rich. I am going right down to Labout ten days. In performing the operation the yeal was taken out and put back in its natural position.

The same physician gave an instance where a piece of gun-cap had lodged in the eye of a patient, and m order to save the sight in the other he had

The same physician gave an instance where a piece of gun-cap had lodged in the eye of a patient, and m order to save the sight in the other he had removed the eyeball.

Dr. Jay said he had known of a case where a small piece of steel had lodged in a man's eye, and it had not affected the vision, and was finally removed.

Dr. Olin remarked that the steel had become oxydized, and thus passed out, but the copper did not become oxydized, and destroyed the sight.

The Chair appointed Drs' Dale, Simmons, and Walker as a Committee on Nominations of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Dr. Pearson spoke on specific medication at some length, and the Society then adjourned until 2 p. m.

At 2 o'clock the members were again called to order.

Dr. Davis suggested the formation of Eclectic Societies in each county or district in the State.

Dr. Clarke offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of one member of the Society to take into consideration the matter of organizing county or district societies and report at the next meeting.

OFFICERS.

port at the next meeting.
OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers, and they were elected by the Society:
President, S. P. Sedgwick; First Vice-President, A. J. Redding; Second Vice-President, P. J. Raymond; Recording Secretary, G. M. Walker; Treasurer, A. Slumons. The new officers were duly installed.
On the motion of Dr. Garrison, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Lincoln on the first Wednesday of next June.
The President appointed the following standing committees: Finance, L. F. Stoddard, George Kirkpatrick, H. Wohldemuth; Credentials, Milton Jay, A. L. Forman, R. F. Bennett.
Dr. Davis presented a phial containing medicine extracted from the aliauthus, and stated that he had used it with good results in puerperal convulsions and in diseases of the mucous membrane. He had no faith in veratrum as a medicine for puerperal convulsions.
Dr. Jay had used chloroform and veratrum with good results after the patient had been delivered.
THE WHEELBARROW BET.

cided that Grimm must be wheeled, and the parties then met to arrange the management. Several prominent gentlemen were selected for the Executive Committee.

A Sub-Committee on Arrangements was appointed and the details were fixed yesterday.

The procession will start from the Clark and Washington streets corner of the Court-House square to-day at 2p. m. precisely, in the following order:

Flatoon of Police.

Great Western Light Guard Band.

Wheelbarrow Containing Grimm, and Flanked by the Judges.

Referee.

Board of Trade.

Whisky-Ring.

County Commissioners.

The line of march will be about on Clark street to Adams. west on Adams to the centre of the square between Clark and LaSalle, thence east on Adams to the centre of the square between Clark and LaSalle, thence east on Adams. The line will be in open order, and the step slow and mournful, as become the the occasion.

Krichoff's, where addresses will be made by what is left of Grimm. The line will be in open order, and the step slow and mournful, as become the occasion.

Capt. Hickey has ordered out 300 policemen to preserve order in the wheelbarrow, and there will be some volunteer guards to pick up any waste of material on the march.

Huntley's judges are Mr. Fred Erby and Mr. W.

H. Crane, and the judges for Mr. Grimm last might and asked him if there was any truth in 'be story that he was going to back ont. Mr. Grima emphantically denied the rumor, and said he would be made that the specially written for his propriet called on Mr. Grimm last might and asked him if there was any truth in 'be story that he was going to back ont. Mr. Grima emphantically denied the rumor, and said he would be managed to a star of the church saturday evening to receive donations of flowers, and persons having plants to loan the advent was a star of the church saturday evening to receive donations of sowers, and persons having plants to loan the church saturday evening to receive donations of course, and the church saturday evening to receive donations of course, and the chu

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE TWENTIETH WARD FRAUDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In your issue of the 7th you give W. W. O'Brien's statement in relation to the part he played in getting a continuance of the trial of the Twentieth Ward election judges at Joliet. Please allow me space to give to the public some of the facts and circumstances connected with the affair that do not harmonise with his explanation.

After he had, through his telegrams and his affidavit to the Court.—Judge Mchoberts.—obtained the continuance, to go to his very dangeronaly sick wife, he objected to the time being set July 10, for the reason that he had determined to take a vacation-drip East on the 6th. He did not propose to give that trip up. It seems he was not then considering that the serious illness of his wife would prevent his going.

He then cheerfully neglected to take the first trial home, as others did who had only business to attend to, but went to the Fenitentiary to dine and wine, and look through it. It is susceptible of proof-that while there he stated to the officers of that institution that he should take pleasure in coming down soon with his wife and daughter, and showing them about the place. He appeared to be in the best of spirite while there,—no indications of apprehensions for his wife's condition. He states that the train he was to take was two hours late, others say it was only one bour late, and if it had been on time would have been one hour and twenty minutes later than the first train he might have taken.

Again, he did not arrive at his home till after 6 p. m.; then was at the Council Chamber at 8:30, and shortly before 11 was seen on his way home from a store on the corner of Clark and Ontario streets.

It is reported that at first he denied that the gen-

of the foregoing lates and circumstances, who may be interested, can draw their own inferences.

The act of calling at his house to inquire after the health of Mrs. O'B., Mr. O'B. characterizes as a great outrage. Does it occur to him that there are others who are almost sure there was a serious "outrage" committed at Joliet, upon the Court, the prosecuting attorneys, the witnesses, and his own self-respect, and also, possibly, the Chicago Bar, of which he is a member? The partial investigation does not remove the strong suspicion that prevailed at that place that he secured a continuance through a very unworthy trick. Of course he could not be denied the privilege of attending his wife in her imminent illness.

It surely bears the marks of a prearranged affair, which, if true, will not entitle him to confidence and honorable consideration hereafter, especially in the sinds of that part of the public who are making an effort to put down fraud and corruption at the sacrifice of much of their time and means. Those judges will be tried on the 10th of July, the Court willing. Cheek, brass, and subterfuges, will no doubt have to shbmit to close scrutiny. The requisite number of witnessee will be forthcoming.

NOT IN SYMPATHY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 8.—I see by your issue of yesterday that my name is associated with others of this Moody.

i me to say that this was done without my
dge or consent, and the proposed religious
ent is so contrary to my convictions as to
mode of propagating Christianity, that I
of conscientiously concur.
W. H. HOPKINS,
Rector St. John's Episcopal Church.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

other attorneys who claim to have the cases.

In the County Court yesterday Matilda Fleck,
F. W. Hild, Augusta Granker, Lizzie Pont, Mrs.
C. J. Stratton, Ellen F. Smith, Crescentia Gossman, Agnes Jennings, Charlotte Hambersiser,
George Mitchell, and George Thwing were adjudged insane.

The indictment of the Commissioners has had agood effect upon the Board meetings, as will be noticed from the reports of proceedings since. They now spend very little unnecessary time in meaningless debates, and those who were elected thinking they were joining a debating society are disappointed. The indictments have so far corrected the evil of too much legislation very effectually.

county commissioners, our was owing to the fact that the name of petit jurors are taken at random from the poll-lists.

THE NEW GRAND JURY.

The impaneling of the Grand Jury for the June term was completed yesterday, George Sherwood being selected as foreman. The following comprise the jury: George Sherwood Edward Hamilton, Murray F. Tuley, O. W. Golt, M. A. Hoyne, John K. Tinney, Franklin MacVeagh, J. M. Adsit, J. C. Ambrose, George Besold, Peter Leddy, Timothy Kennedy, W. A. Armstrong, D. W. Clark, Jr., George W. Hale, P. R. Downey, J. M. Terwilliger, P. M. Donnellan, W. H. Miller, James Fitzsimmons, Smith McClevy, Henry B. Evans, and Justus Weber.

When the jury had been impaneled, Judge Moore adhered to the old custom of delivering a charge. He cautioned them against excusing the guilt of any one on account of the defects of the law, and advised them to continue the investigations of the two former juries into official corruption. To the matter of bribery and straw-bail he directed especial attention, and admonished the jurors to be particularly circumspect. Former juries, he said, had complained that This Thinuns had published the proceedings every day. He hoped this matter would be remedied, and said very plainly that, if any juror was found disclosing proceedings, he would be summarily dismissed. The last remark was made at the instance of M. F. Tuley.

The jury promptly retired, and took up the consideration of the ordinary jail cases. Twenty-one were disposed of, chief among which was that of Attorney Van Syckel and his straw-ballers, against whom true bills were found. The jury will adjourn Saturday for one week, when the work of the former juries will be taken up.

ANNOUNCEMEN's

D. L. Moody and P. P. Bliss will conduct the

There will be a strawberry festival at the Third Unitarian parlors to-night. Miss McAllister, whose improvisations are attracting so much attention, will preside at the piano.

will preside at the piano.

A whisky-rectifier named Charles Friedenberg was held in bonds of \$1,000 yesterday by United States Commissioner Hoyne, to answer this morning the charge of failing to render a correct account on his Government book.

The annual examination of the cadets of the Mount Vernon Military Adademy will take place Monday and Tuesday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. A dress drill will be given Tuesday at from 5 to 6 p. m. The patrons and public are invited to be present.

The grocers and the brokers will try conclusions.

The grocers and the brokers will try conclusions Saturday on the White Stocking grounds at the fearful and wonderful game of base-ball. An elaborate and high-toned lot of score sheets and invitations has been issued, and a huge time is anticipated. The nines are about twenty-five each in aumber, and comprise some of the champion players, as well as maffers.

CENTENNIAL.

Things to Be Seen in the Belgian Department.

A Carved-Oak Pulpit, and a Table in Mosaic.

Fine-Looking Cloths --- Fire-Arms from Liege--- Poor Old Ghent !

The Collection of Laces-How Laces Are Woven-The Telemeter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—Down the centre aisle of the main Exhibition Building, and beyond the stand where, until recently, Gilmore's Band daily gave us a concord of sweet sounds. sounds, you come upon the section occupied by Belgium. The first thing to catch your eye as you approach the section is a pulpit of carved oak, standing some 18 or 20 feet high. The card oak, standing some 18 of 20 feet night. The card upon it says that it was carved by Joseph Gayes, of Louvain; and very hard work Joseph must have performed in making the pulpit. It is valued at 20,000 francs; and, if anybody really wants a pulpit, I think he would find this chesp at the figure put upon the fit is the the tries of the fifteenth century. he would find this cheap at the figure put upon it. It is in the style of the fifteenth century, and resembles the oak pulpits that you see in the churches all over Europe. The panels are in high relief, and represent scenes in the life of Christ, all ingood taste, and evidently executed by an experienced hand. On the top of the pulpit there are four angels, one at each corner; while the base is ornamented with leaves and fruits cut into the solid wood. The whole work is neat and tasteful, and the pulpit is probably the only one in the Exhibition, unless there should happen to be some in the Swiss Department. I have heard of a pulpit which some English house made recently, and talked of sending out, but, for some reason, did not do so. I don't think there is an iron pulpit in Philadelphia, but there are several pulpits with in Philadelphia, but there are several pulpits with a liberal amount of brass in them.

Close by this pulpit is

A TABLE IN BELGIAN MOSAIC, Close by this pulpit is

A TABLE IN BELGIAM MORAIC,
evidently of white marble, with the design stained
into it by some peculiar process. Several inventors
have tried their hands at coloring marbles, and
some of them have succeeded very well, though
nearly all of them, I believe, are unable to stop
the spreading of the color and keep it exactly
where they want it. A few years ago, a patent
process was shown me in New York which promised to do wonders in the way of coloring marble;
but, when I asked if fine lines could be traced upon
the stone, so that one could be traced upon
the stone, so that one could ornament his
mantel or tombstone with pictures, the inventor
confessed that there was his great trouble. The
Belgian process appears to have surmounted this
difficulty, and, if so, a good thing has been struck.
There are many uses to which it can be applied to
advantage. If the process is really durable and
the colors are not affected by the weather, it will
furnish a great saving in lettering tombstones and
other things for which cutting is now the only
known means.

Near the table there is a large mirror, with nothing remarkable about it unless it be the great thickness of the glass, and the high and elaborate finish
of the frame, which is surmounted by the arms of
Belgium. More interesting than this is a long
row, or rather two long rows, of frames and cases
containing

BELGIAN CLOTHS,

row, or rather two long rows, of frames and cases containing

of a great variety of grades and qualities. The Beignans are sharp competitors with the English in the manufacture of cloths for men's wear, and the prices on the samples here exhibited would indicate that they can undersell the English in many things. I am unable to say if the qualities are equal to the English, but they appear quite as well to the eya, while to the touch they are firm and strong. Of late years the Beigians have given much attention to the manufacture of cloths, and their exports are increasing every year. A case containing samples of wool-waste, better known to as as shoddy, is suspiciously near the cloths, and leads one into the belief that these articles are not altogether as good as they seem,—just like many other things of this world.

There are some beautiful flannels and other soft goods, in different colors and shades of colors; but they are not as attractive nor as extensive as the cloths. There is an exhibit of lead and lead-ore,—the latter of great purity, so that the merest tyro in mining could not mistake it. There are some fine clocks, with the case adorned with malachite, which makes an exceedingly prestry appearance with its dark setting.

Charleroi—famous' for its manufactures of various kinds—sends some plate glass of great purity. The sheets are large, and by no means easy to handle; and the workmen managed to break two or three of them while putting them in place. From Spa there are some good specimens of wood carving and metal-jewelry, the latter ornamented in figures with high and strong colors. Verviers has some of the wool-waste, or shoddy, already mentioned; and it has a fine case of boots and shoes, evidently intended more for exhibition than for use. Liege come out strong in the matter of laminated twist, and neatly-turned stocks, that make you long to take the weapons out and shoot somebody. In one of the cases the mode of working the metal is shown. The rods are twisted around an iron bar, and are then w

some of the barrely were shown with east possible strength to reests the tendency to burst. Some of the barrels were shown with one end entirely finished, and the other with the rods in the rough. Between the two ends there are spaces in different stages of advancement, so that the steps from beginning to completion are easy to understand. More attention seems to be given to sporting guns than to military rifles, which were of Liepe. Some of us may have unpleasant recollections of Belgian muskets and rifles during our line War, which were supposed to be as dangerous at the butt as at the muzale. Most of these weapons came from Liege, but they were a very poor lot that had been made like the peddler's razors,—to sell. The business of making military rifles and muskets has latterly failen off at Liege, and the armories are turning their attention more to sporting-guns. That they are doling well in this line is some carved wood in various patterns, and a very good chimney-piece in oak, surmounted with a mirror. There are some sewing and embroidering machines, with specimens of the work of both; and there are threads of different colors and kinds, and lots of blankets and other woolen goods. Ghent, eavy samand some woven goods, not remarkable in quantity or quality.

POOR OLD GHENT!

She has fallen greatly from her high position of centuries ago. Once ahe was the leading manifacturer of woolen goods; and it is said that, in the seventeenth century, she had 50,000 weavers, and, when they went to dinner, other people staid at home for fear of being trampled to death. "Je metral works are leading reader, and is difficult to explain to any one clee. But there was good basis for the assertion, as Ghent at that time was larger than Parls, and had a more extensive commerce. Gone is her commerce now, and her principal business is in exhibiting the antiquities of the place to strangers. She has a few relics of her old industries, but they are little else than relics.

Leather hangeded and unblesched linens in great variety.

your lace collar costs so much. You must pay for the operative's labor, and you must pay several other profits before the collar can adorn your neck.

THE TRLEMETER.

In the Belgian Department there is a curious little instrument, invented by Capt. Le Boulenge, of the Belgian military service, for determining on the battle-field the distance of the enemy's artillery. It is very simple.—a brass tube with two long slats opposite each other, and inside there is a glass tube with a scale graduated on one side. The tube is filled with some white and unchangeable liquid,—bensine is what the Captain prefers,—and a small bubble of air is left at one end. A piece of ivory, like a double-headed shirt-stud, is placed inside of the tube, and it is just a trifle smaller than the inner base of the tube. This is the instrument; now let us see how to use it.

With this tube, which is half-an-inch in diameter, and from 3 to 6 inches long, you take your stand where you can see the enemy's battery as it has been brought into position and is ready to fire. You take the tube in your hand and hold it perpendicularly till the button rests on the lower end. Now you watch for the enemy's fire, and when you see the flash of the gun, you instantly reverse the position of the tube. The button slowly but steadily, sinks in the liquid, as it can only descend as the liquid passes through the slight space left between the button and the sides of the tabe. When you hear the report you instantly turn the tube to a horizontal position and the button stops. By means of the graduated scale at the place of stopping, you know the exact distance in yards og metres of that battery, and you elevate or depress your guns accordingly. The action of the instrument is eased on the well-known law concerning the movement of light and sound. By means of this little instrument you can determine the distance of artillerz, whether in field or fort, or you can ascertain the distance of a steambost or railway-train by noticing the interval between the starting of t

MACHINERY.

Belgium's part in Machinery-Hall is not up to what our expectations might naturally be of a nation so renowned in manufactures of this sort. It is not all ready as yet, and so I will defer a description of this part of her exhibit until some more convenient time.

M'ALLISTER'S OPINION. The doctrine announced in the opinion of Judge McAllister in the quo-warranto case, and delivered McAllister in the quo-warranto case, and delivered last Monday morning,—that, where a vacancy exists in the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago, or in any other city office, for that matter, it is discretionary with the Common Council to call a special election to fill it; and that, unless called by the Council, and notice of it published, such an election cannot be validly held by the people,—embodics, as I think, a vast amount of bad policy, and, be it said with all due respect for the learned Judge, a vast amount of bad law. Judge McAllister holds that there has been a vacancy in the office of Mayor of Chicago ever since the 3rd day of May, 1875. He holds that Mr. Colvin is not Mayor; that he merely exercised the duties of Mayor, wfiting for his successor to be elected and qualified. He holds, too, that his successor has not been elected or qualified; and, by implication, that Mr. Colvin may hold over until April, 1877, unless the Council chooses to exercise the Micretion reposed in it by the law to call an election to fill the vacancy. the law to call an election to fill the vacancy.

office of Mayor, and the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the time when the vacancy occurred, "it shall be filled by an election." The use of the word "shall" here certainly indicases duty, and not discretion. It makes the provision mandatory, not directory merely. This is the uniform doctrine of the decisions. Now, Judge Mc-Allister himself concedes that there has been a vacancy in the office of Mayor of more than a year. How, then, can he escape the conclusion that it should be filled by an election; and that it is not a matter of discretion with the Council whether it shall be so filled or not? Perhaps he bases himself upon Art IV. Sec. 14, of the Charter of 1872, which recites, "that, in all cases where necessary for the purposes of this act, [the City Council] may call special elections," etc. The word "may," it will be said, gives a discretion; such is its grammatical effect, no doubt; but such is not the legal import in a vast number of cases, as has been decided over and over again; such is not its import here. It was decided in an English case—Rex vs. Barlow. 2 Sait. 609—that. "Where a statute decided over and over again; such is not its import here. It was decided in an English case—Rex vs. Barlow, 2 Salt., 609—that, "Where a statute requires the doing of a thing for the public good, the word may is the same as shall." Thus the 23d Henry VI. says, "The Sheriff may take bail." The Court says: "This is construed shall, for he is compellable to do so?" In Mayor vs. Furze, 3 Hill. 612, the Supreme Court of New York decided that, when the statute declares that a public officer or body politic may do an act which concerns public interests, may means shall; and so it was decided in regard to a power conferred on the corporation of the City of New York to repair sewers. It may be that the right to have a sewer repaired is, in contemplation of the law, a higher right, and a more sacred one, than the right of the people to say by whom they shall be governed!

I might cite other cases in support of this rule of

riew, Mr. Cooley refers to the following cases: People vs. Porter, 6 Cal., 26; McKunevs. Weller, 11 Cal., 49; People vs. Martin, 12 Cal., 406; Jones vs. State, 1 Kansas, 273; Barry vs. Lauck, 5 Col., 588.

Now, there is nothing in any of these cases, nor in those cited by Judge Dillon, to show that an election similar in character to that held for Mayor in this city on the third Tuesday of April last, is "one which a municipality may hold or not, at its option." But we fail to see that the above cases support Judge McAllister's view. The California cases hold expressly that no notice is necessary to give an election validity when the term is fixed by law and expires by limitation, or by operation of law; and Judge McAllister is of opinion that the office of Mayor was vacated on the 3d day of May, 1875, by operation of law. In the case in 5 Caldwell, cited by Cooley, and which is one of the cases on which Judge McAllister relies, we read the following significant language: "Courts will be very reluctant to interfere for the purpose of setting aside an election for the mere failure to give notice, even although there may be some theoretical uncertainty as to whether the will of the people has been, on the whole, ascertained lint, when there has been a total failure on the part of the officers whose duty it is to give the notices requisite to the validity of a special election, and such failure operates as a practical disfranchisement of the entire county, there is such a substantial and material failure of the electoral franchise as compels us to regard the electoral franchise as compels us to regard the electoral franchise as rempels us to respect to the distranchise the electoral district."

Judge McAllister and the learned Judges who agreed with him have not hesitated to lay down a rule which would enable ministerial offi

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT

The extra concert given by the Apollo Club last evening, at McCormick's Hall, as a testimonial to its excellent leader, drew out an audience which crowded the large auditorium to overflowing, notwithstanding the very disagresable weather. So far as the Club was concerned, the concert was in the nature of an experiment—first, as to the effect of such a superbly drilled male chorus singing with sopranos and altos who have had but a few weeks' practice, and secondly, as to the success of Mr. Tomlins in leading a mixed chorus in unaccompanied chorus, and fugues. In both respects, however, the concert was a fine success. The chorus was the best ever heard in this city. It was admirably balanced, about fifty sopranos, forty-sive altos, and swenty tenors and bassos. For the first time in the history of any chorus in this city, the altos were up to any of the other parts in effectiveness. Their volume of tone was superb in power and quality, and their singing was perfectly steady and evenly sustained. The supranoe were prompt, very beautiful in quality, and enthusiastic to the last degree in their work. Of the tenors and bassos we need not speak. The perfection of their singing is to well known. All of their numbers, from the opening one of Dr. Arne's ("When the Bee Sucks") to the closing majestic double chorus fugue from the gem of their performance perhaps being the Mendelssohn motet, "Judge Me, O God, which was superbly sung. Mr. Tomlins has succeeded with his mixed chorus exactly as he has with his male chorus, namely, in perfect enunciation, fine phrasing and shading, promptness of the gem of their enthusiasm of the chorus was unlimited, showing a sery remarkable magnetism and inspiration on Mr. Tomlina' part. That he has succeeded with his mixed chorus exactly as he has with his male chorus, namely, in perfect enunciation, fine phrasing and shading, promptness of the most cordial description, which was long continued after sne reached the sage. It would be superfluous for use to the chorus in the future superbluo

Week after next the Union Square Theatre Company, of New York, will begin an engagement of several weeks at Hooley's Theatre. The following persons, it is announced by authority, will appear during the engagement: Miss Kate Charton, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Roberta Norwood, Miss Mand Harrison. Miss Kate Girand, Miss Heten Grayson, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Messra. Frederick Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H.-Stoddart, John Parselle, C. A. Stevenson, Theodore Hamilton, H. W. Montgomery, John Matthews, W. S. Quigley, W. H. Wilder, and Aifred Becks. The opening attraction will be "Ferreol," Victorien Sardou's five-act drams, which will be given with the New York cast complete, and the original costiy and elaborate scenic embellishments, painted by Marston from the Paris models. "Ferreol" will be played for one week only, as the duration of the season is limited and other important pieces are to have representation.

The Mustang at Home.

The Sacramento Union seems to think that sympathy for the California mustang is so much sentiment wasted. It says: "It is possible, indeed probable, that Mr. Bergh has no intimate acquaintance with the California mustang, or he would know that his tender consideration was thrown away upon the beast. It has been justly, though accidentally, observed, that the sympathy of Mr. Berrh would have been much more consistently placed upon the unfortunate rider of these mustangs. This is the simple truth. The man who undertakes to ride truth. The man who undertakes to ride thirty-five California mustangs, jumping from saddle to saddle, must be either a professional vaquero or a petrified post-boy of the olden time. But when we contemplate the mustang as an object of compassion and numanity, it is impossible to vaquero or a petrified post-boy of the olden time. But when we contemplate the mustang as an object of compassion and humanity, it is impossible to repress a sard onle grin. The army mnie is a perfect Chesterfield of an animal in comparison with the native California mustang. It was the mustang that invented the noble art of bucking. We are aware that the army mule has experimented in that direction, but no other animal but the California mustang ever caused his rider to describe a parabolic curve of the same extent. Nor can the man who has not been bucked by a California mustang at all conceive the process. The victim, while undergoing it would infinitely prefer being delivered to an Hyrcanian tiger or a Lernean hydra, or a Numidian lion for immediate mastication, and when the operation is completed, and by a merciful dispensation of fate he is landed upon the crown of his head in the nearest pile of road metal, with a dislocated spinal column and a pang in every nerve, muscle, sinew, and bone, he regards the author of his woess with a horror and a detestation far surpassing the emotion that would be evoked by contemplation of the most forbidding antediluvian Saurian Prof. Owen ever revived for the satisfaction of the curious. If Mr. Bergh had taken it into his benevolent noddle to espouse the cause of the persecuted grizzly or the friendless ratitesnake, we could have descried some gleam of reason in his conduct; but the humanitarian who goes out of his way to protect the California mustang is so hopeless an illustration of human depravity that we find it perfectly impossible to do the subject justice."

of human depravity that we find it perfectly impossible to do the subject justice."

The Jewish Ancestors of the Portuguese Kings.

Jecish Chronicle.

The following historical anecdote may not prove uninteresting at the present time, when we have just received a visit from the Emperor of Brazil, and it may account for the interest he takes in Jewish affairs:

It is well known that the Jews of Spain and Portugal were a highly intelligent race, and that they rose to great honors in the Peninsula, both under Christian and Moliammedan rulers, but after the overthrow of the Calipha, the Catholic sovereigns no longer requiring Jewish assistance, relentlessly persecuted the Hebrews, and eventually expelled them. During these persecutions many laraelites left, or pretended to leave, the religion of their fathers, and were known as "New Christians." These New Christians married freely with the highest nobility, and to-day there are but, few Spanish or Portuguese families in the highest circles but what have a mixture of Jewish blood. A certain King of Portugal becoming alarmed at the power wielded by individuals of Jewish descent issued a decree that every person with Jewish blood in his or her veins should appear at court distinguished by a white badge, the King hoping by this edict to banish all such persons from his court, as he believed no one would be willing to acknowledge his Jewish blood. On the day named he was astounded when the Prime Minister entered. himself wearing the white badge, and he was astounded when the Prime Minister entered. himself wearing in a conspicuous manner the same emblem. He asked him furlously what his business was. His answer was: "I have come to carry out your Majesty," It is needless to say that the edict was immediately sorders. Here are two white badges (at the same time producing them); one is for Her Royal Majesty, your august spouse—" "And for whom is the other?" thundered the King. The reply was: "For your Royal Majesty," It is needless to say that the edict was immediately reca

cies occasioned by their resignation,—would not the people of these wards have the right to turn out en masse and assert their right to representation in the municipal legislative body? I think they would; but I think, too, that, if the majority opinion of the court in the case of the People ex rel. Colvin vs. Hopra be law, they would not.

Indeed, I fail entirely to see any law, policy, or philosophy in that opinion. It places form above substance, the accident above the material and essential. It makes the notice everything and the election itself nothing. It puts the servant above the master, and allows the people's servants, by failing to do what their plain duty requires them to do, to disfranchise their constituents. Such doctrine, I repeat, is not policy. It is not statesmanship, and I do not believe that it is law.

Sult for a Chicken.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer gives the following insight into a suit at law in that city:

"Justics Launder yesterday heard a little civil case which is somewhat out of the ordinary run of litigation. Thomas Hogg brought suit against George Schopps to recover possession of a rooster which had strayed away from the former's premises a year or so ago. Constable O'Neal was dispatched for the chicken, which was brought into the judi-

many queer things in the Centenn darned if I thought I'd ever seer papers of tobacco in their mouths."

"JUST AS SWEET AS SWEET CAN BE," has been ejaculated so often and so emphatically by purchasers of Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon's spring stock of Swiss and Nottingham curtains, that it is

BARTLETT-In this city, June 8, Clay L., the fant son of A. C. and Mary P. Bartlett, aged I nonth. Funeral from 31 Bryant-av., Friday, at 2 p. m. YONDORF—Yesterday morning at his late residence, 581 North Wells-st., Mayer Yondorf, aged Byears.

Funeral will take place to-day (Priday) at 2 p.m.

New York and Philadelphia papers please

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-a BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Furniture, Carpets. CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. Also, 100 Black Walnut Centre-Tables. At sales-rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Saturday, June 10, 9:30 o'clock a. m. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

BUTTER'S & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF 1,000 LOTS OF FURNITURE Pianos, Carpets, Refrigarators, Crockery, Glass, Table Ware, &c., &c. suturday Morning, June 10, at 118 & 120 Wabast v. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

By ABE LIPMAN, The Popular Pawnbroker, at the salesrooms of WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., MONDAY and TURSDAY, June 12 and 13, commencing at 10 o'clocks m. each day. The stock consists of an endless variety of

MERCHANDISE WATCHES. of every make and quality.

DIAMOND JEWELRY Unset Diamonds, Fine Gold Jewelry,
Fine Gold Chains of various styles,
Fine Gold Sets,

Sterling Silver Ware, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistola, &c., &c. The whole comprises one of the largest assortments of general and valuable goods offered for public competition for many years. The whole will be sold without reserve, as Mr. Lipman must have the money. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD

ELEGANT HOMESTEAD, Two Handsome Dwellings and Lots.

24 RESIDENCE LOTS fronting on the Boulevard, Calumet, and Forrest-avs., bet. Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sta., AT AUCTION, Wednesday Afternoon, June 14, '76. Sale on the ground at 3 o'clock. For particulars see plats now ready at our office, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Sale.

Nelson Broa. & Barhyat's Buggies, Wagons, Harness, etc., at andtion, Wednesday morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, corner of Michigan-av. and Madison-st., rear of Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms: 3 Double Wagons, 2 Single Wagons, 1 Cart, 3 Top and Open Baggies, 5 Sets Double and Single Harnesses. Also, at same time, 5 Open and Top Buggies, 3 Rxpress Wagons, and several new Harnesses. Sale peremptory.

By order of R. E. Lashier March 1985.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE. DESIRABLE STOCK

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS AND CLOTHING. 10,000 pairs Ladies, Misses', Children's, Men's, and Boy's Hose, of every style and quality. A large line UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. Full line STRAW GOODS. THURSDAY MORNING, June 15, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, June 10, at 9 o'clock,

15 CRATES CROCKERY, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Household Furniture. AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble-Top Tables, Hall Trees, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Baby Carriages, Ice Chests, Mattresses, Springs, Carpets, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Oli Cloth. Cloth.
At 11 o'clock—Carriages, Buggies, and Harnesecs.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

for whom it may concern, damaged by fire and water. Sold without reserve.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

6,000 lbs of South American Hair,

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

The attention of Dealers and Housekeepers is called to our Saturday's sale, June 10th, at which time we shall offer very large lines of new and second-hand

FURNITURE,

Consisting of the usual varieties of

Consisting of the usual varieties of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Crockery, Glass, S. P., and Hardware.

CARPETS.

At 11 o'clock prompt, a very large line of Brussels, Ingrain, and three-ply Carpets, one good Plano, three dine Organs, etc., etc.

Fifty Sewing-Machines, nearly new. This day, at 10 a. m., at No. 11 Waller-st., a one-story frame Cottage, built on leased ground, and ground-rent paid until October. 1876. Also, immediately after sale of Cottage, all the the contents of the house, consisting of the usual amount of Furniture, etc., found in a seven-room house. Sale positive

S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctioneers.

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

commencing at 9:30 a. m., Entire Stock of a Deal-er, \$25,000 worth of good Medium PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS, 115 New and Used Carpets, General Household Goods, full set Tinners' Tools, invoice Teas, Se-gars, Feather Dusters, Plated Ware. Also one new Bevel Billiard Table. Attend this sale for Lar-gains.

AUCTION SALE FINE TEAS. At our store FRIDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, 35 packages Fine Gunpowder and Imperial Tens. Sale unreserved.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME XXX.

HOSIEBY AND UNDERV

Distinct and separate lin.

for the season. All, from the to the smallest men, can be fin

HOSIER gant goods than was ever a. the West. Purchasing fine go

bulk, direct of the manufactu quantities equal to that of any competitors, the bargains cannot be equaled.

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. 408 North Fourth-st., St.

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Field, Leite STATE & WASHINGTON-S

FRESH ARRIV

ELEGANT PLAID CIRC SUITABLE FOR

Carriage and Evening to which we invite Special Atte WATCHES.

SPECIAL SALI

PUBLIC AUCTIO TO-DAY, AND MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A.H.MILLE 61 EAST WASHINGTONnear State, will make a special dis Fine Watches, Quarter and Fifth Be Chronographs, Spit and Fly Back W of the celebrated Tissot, Segne, Hu Chapier manufactures. Also an ex-tine of the Finest American Watch both laddes' and gents' sizes, all Kin in 18 harat gold. Sales every aftern 2:30 p. m., and, to accommodate bu in the evening at 7:30.

STEINWA

Grand, Square and Upright Pian WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS,

LONDON, 1862.

GENERAL NOTICES.

There will be a business m of the Bristow Club, at 8 o Friday evening, at the Club of the Grand Pacific Hotel, to a delegation to attend the

uati Convention.

E. G. MASON
Secretary Bristow GOLD MININ

PATENT WIRE WIN SCREENS

Best Walnut Screen in the market. Pr 20 cents per foot. Frames all ready for wire or netting, per foot. The trade supplied. Call or a card. CHICAGO SCREEN MANUFAC CO., 35 Ohio-st. GUNS. FISHING TACKLE